The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3144. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Further Evidence of the Retreat of the Enemy.

The Annoyance Continued on the Lower Potomac.

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IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

Renewal of the Fighting at Bolivar.

THE ENEMY AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont Crossing the Osage River.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 18.

I telegraphed you yesterday that the rebels had sent away their sick and disabled and baggage from Leesburgh, and that the six regiments yet encamped there were preparing to retire. Information is received to-day that the entire force has been withdrawn, even to the scouts and pickets. Last night their pickets were withdrawn from Vienna, and also from in front of Fairfax Court-house. To-day Gen. WADSWORTH was within a mile of the Court-house and in plain sight. He could see a few companies of infantry and cavalry drawn up in line, but not a large force. Persons living in that vicinity assured the officers that the rebels were evidently withdrawing from there.

A balloon reconnoissance was made this afternoon, the balloon going up from Cloud's Mills, and coming down near Hunter's Chapel. It reached an altitude of about two miles, giving an extended view of the country. Nothing could be seen of the rebels anywhere this side of Fairfax, and but few traces of them there.

All these facts go conclusively to show that the rebels have swung around their line so that it now runs nearly at right angles with the Potomac, instead of parallel to it as heretofore, and that their old base at Manassas becomes untenable. A force starting from Harper's Ferry through Winchester, and coming through Manassas Gap, would come upon their rear if they still remained at the Junction. It is the fear of this that swings them away from their old stronghold and makes them take Aquia Creek and the Potomac for their right, the Rappahannock for their front, and the Blue Ridge Mountain, east of the two gaps, for their left—the Potomac on the one side, and the Blue Ridge on the other, protecting their right and left from being turned. This new position gives the rebels the full possession of both the lines of railroads communicating with Richmond.

Previous to retreating, the rebels were at some pains to destroy the roadways, and obstruct them by felling trees. The work, however, was so bunglingly done, that it took our boys but a short time to repair the breaks and clear away the fallen timber.

FURTHER PROOFS OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday afternoon a column of smoke was seen ascending from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. Shortly after a contraband reached Gen. WADSWORTH's lines and was brought into headquarters. He claimed to have come from near Manassas, and he stated that the picket lines of the rebels had been withdrawn, and that the whole rebel column was moving back from Fairfax to Manassas. Gen. WADSWORTH ordered Capt. CHITTENDEN, of the New-York Thirty-fifth, and Capt. GEARY, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, to proceed with their respective companies to make a reconnoissance in the direction of the Fairfax Court-house. They left at 11 o'clock, and on their march discovered no signs of the rebels until they had approached within a mile of Fairfax, when they observed nearly a regiment of infantry and a large body of cavalry drawn up in line of battle. Having satisfied themselves of the enemy's superior strength, our force withdrew again to our lines. Subsequently Lieut. Col. WINSLOW, of the New-York Thirty-fifth, took three companies and proceeded to Mills' Cross Roads, and several times they were fired upon. This morning, by order of Gen. WADSWORTH, Col. WINSLOW returned with his force to his camp.

Yesterday, Mr. PAYNE, one of the Government Surveyors, proceeded up the Leesburgh turnpike over four miles beyond Falls Church. He was accompanied by a small escort for safety; but they saw no signs of the rebel pickets. On inquiring at the houses along the route, he learned that the rebels had left that morning, and that at two of the dwellings rebel troops had been quartered the night before, among whom was a detachment of a Louisiana regiment. To-day Mr. PAYNE went out four miles on the Fairfax road west of Falls Church, but saw no rebels.

In the afternoon of yesterday, Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER went out on the Leesburgh Turnpike to within one mile of Vienna. There were no signs of the enemy, and it is currently believed in the Virginia camps that the rebels are really falling back.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, came to Washington this evening, having been summoned here on important business connected with his office. The Government has determined to commence proceedings forthwith for the confiscation of the real and personal property of persons known to be aiding the rebels. Information has been laid in a number of cases, and they will be at once pressed to a trial and determination.

THE ANNOYANCES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac continue to menace the navigation of the river. They have as yet done very little damage. Of the three tugs that went down from the Navy-yard, last night, two went by the batteries, and were fired upon. They returned, towing two loaded vessels, which were also fired on, but there was "nobody hurt." One of the tugs—the *Leslie*—came in collision with a propeller, and nearly cut her in two. The *Mount Vernon* and *Herbert* arrived this afternoon, and report that twenty or thirty vessels have passed the batteries, to-day, uninjured. It is believed that as soon as these moonlight nights are passed there will be no difficulty in getting by. The batteries are three in number, and are stationed ten miles below Freestone Point. It is supposed, from their brisk firing, that there were guns mounted along the banks of the river for a distance of five miles. This, however, is accounted for on the supposition that they have light moveable batteries. The motive assigned for the planting of these batteries is two-fold. The stoppage of navigation and an ultimate intention to throw secession troops over into Maryland. Both these purposes, however, must fail from the vigilance of our pickets on this side and the activity of the flotilla. Indeed, a vague rumor was, to-day, in circulation that the rebels had already crossed. It is, however, discredited.

The *Cœur de Lion* spoke the *Pawnee* in the Chesapeake Bay. The *Pawnee* was not disabled, as reported, by the shots she received.

A large number of vessels are waiting a Smith's Point for an opportunity to come up.

The tug *Robert Leslie*, while on her way down last night, ran into the *Hugh Jenkins*, also bound down, near Mount Vernon. The *Jenkins* was struck near the bow and so crippled that she was compelled to run into shoal water, where she rests on the mud bottom. She had cavalry on board of her. The *Leslie* returned to the Navy-yard for a screw to take the horses off. The *Harriet Lane* left the Navy-yard this morning. The new rebel battery at Timber Creek mounts four guns.

A VISIT TO VIENNA.

As was stated in yesterday's dispatch, a large reconnoitering party proceeded as far as Vienna, but returned before Gen. MCCLELLAN had quite reached the village. A hundred men only, on similar business, proceeded to Anandale, which is about an equal distance from Springfield to Fairfax Court-house. Gen. WADSWORTH went within a mile and a half of Fairfax Court-house with comparatively a small escort. From the observations it was conjectured that the rebel force there amounted to about two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry.

The escort was fired on, but reached their camp without resorting to extraordinary haste.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Affairs at Alexandria remain quiet. Capt. GRIFFITH has assumed his duties as Provost Marshal, and is a general favorite so far as a sound Union man can be in such a community. He has adopted rigorous measures to prevent the selling of liquor to those of the troops who have already had enough. His Provost Marshal's Court every morning is a scene of summary justice, not untempered with mercy.

The *Pensacola* and the brig *Perry* are still lying off Alexandria, busily preparing for sea.

There are in the two Alexandria hospitals, under the charge of Surgeon HENRY L. SHELDON, one hundred and eighty-four patients, according to the official report this afternoon. The hospitals have both been put in fine condition, a number of contrabands being put to work to-day cleaning. The band of the Cameron Light Guard will give a concert weekly in the hospital-yard, to the great delight of the patients.

THE CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.

Col. KERRIGAN has been brought over to the Provost Marshal of this city, and placed in his charge. He has been trying to breed insubordination in his regiment. He will probably be taken to the cars under escort, and told to leave.

MORE SHARPSHOOTERS WANTED.

The Secretary of War has ordered Col. BERDAN to establish a camp of instruction in this city for his new arm in the service, and to collect all the sharpshooters he can during the next ninety days; in fact he has full power to accept companies and regiments, who, on examination, may be found to be equal to the requirements the Colonel has adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. BANKS, after several days' sojourn here on official business, left to-day for his headquarters.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and FRANK E. HOWE, left to-day for New-York. They have visited the different Massachusetts camps across the Potomac, as well as the regiments from that State at Annapolis.

BLAND BALLARD has been appointed United States District Judge for Kentucky, in place of MONROE, who has joined the rebels.

The Treasury Department yesterday sent West thirteen hundred thousand dollars in Treasury Notes.

FARNSWORTH's Cavalry made a parade on the avenue to-day, presenting a fine appearance. Hon. BLAND BALLARD has been appointed United States Judge for the District of Kentucky, in place of Judge MUNROE, who went off to secesh.

Official dispatches received from Darnestown this morning represent all as "quiet" on the Upper Potomac.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Seamen are very scarce at this port. The advantages offered by the Government has induced a very large number to ship in the navy. Crews were shipped in Boston for the ships *Constellation* and *Constitution*, packets for Liverpool, which have been detained waiting for them.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

The United States Revenue steamer *Bibb*, Capt. MARTIN, commanding, has resumed her station at the Narrows, relieving the cutter *Agassiz*, Lieut. FRANCIS, who has been dispatched to Amboy to relieve the cutter *Campbell*, Lieut. HYDE, commanding.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 18.

Secretary SEWARD'S circular has not attracted much remark from the Canadian Press. The Quebec and Toronto papers publish it without comment. Only two Montreal papers notice it, one of which views it as a confirmation of rumors of foreign intervention. The other considers it uncalled for, as far as the Lake ports are concerned, and only likely to render necessary some precautionary measures on the Canadian side.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

Reappearance of the Rebels at Bolivar and Renewal of the Fight.

THE REBELS AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18.

Gentlemen direct from Harper's Ferry announce that the rebels again appeared on Lindon and Bolivar Heights, this morning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces, under Major GOULD, with artillery. Major GOULD fired upon them with canister from the columbiad which was captured on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the vandals had burned the mill of A. H. HERR, Esq., and took the miller prisoner, whom they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the 12,000 bushels of wheat being brought there to grind.

The firing was progressing when our informants left, and women and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore, in anticipation of the town being burned.

Major GOULD was throwing shot and shell from the Maryland Heights after the rebels, and was confident that he could keep them off until reinforcements could reach him.

Col. GEARY's wound is only a slight cut in the calf of the leg, caused by the explosion of a shell.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18—Midnight.

The following has just been received here from Sandy Hook, Maryland:

The mill of Messrs. KERR & WELSH, at Harper's Ferry, has just been burned by the whole force under Col. ASHBY, after our troops had taken 20,000 bushels of wheat from there, and retired to their original position opposite to the Ferry.

After the victorious engagement at Bolivar, Va., Major GOULD, in command of this post, ordered his three companies C, I and K, and a detachment of Col. GEARY's Pennsylvanians, under arms, and Capt. TOMPKINS, of the Rhode Island Battery, opened from the Maryland Heights his battery against the rebels, when Capt. SCHIRER, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, with his two twelve pounders, and the gloriously captured thirty-two-pounder, attended to those appearing on the Loudon Mountain, both driving them back so as to prevent the further destruction of Harper's Ferry, which is threatened by Col. ASHBY.

The families remaining at Harper's Ferry are fast emigrating to Maryland.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRST FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18.

A gentleman who spent the whole of yesterday at Harper's Ferry, says that the accounts published there of the fight on Wednesday are, in the main, correct. The cannon captured is a fine new siege gun, well-mounted and in good order, with the exception of a fracture above the axles. During the night it was stationed near the abutment of the bridge, and when it was about being retaken by the rebels a ten penny nail was driven into it, which has already been drawn out.

The Rhode Island battery did not participate in the fight, as at first stated. They were stationed on the Maryland Heights, and found it impossible to discriminate in the distance between friend and foe.

The fight, from eight o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, was a regular skirmish, with varying results—the rebels, when hard pressed, retreating into the woods, and at other times driving the National troops back into Bolivar, the main fight being beyond that town on the road to Charlestown.

At 2 o'clock Col. GEARY arrived, with three pieces of cannon, which soon silenced the guns of the enemy, putting the entire force to flight.

A Chaplain of the rebels, who was taken prisoner, says that before he was captured, eighty-seven killed and wounded had been carried from the field.

There was nothing positively known as to Col. ASHBY having been killed. It was not generally credited. An officer supposed to be him was shot during the final retreat of the enemy.

The National troops remained on the field all Wednesday night; and yesterday morning, having brought across the river the remainder of ten thousand bushels of wheat captured from the rebel military depôt, which they were about transporting to Leesburgh, an order was given for the whole force to retire to the Maryland side.

Great distress prevailed among the remaining residents of Bolivar, information having reached them that it was the intention of the enemy to destroy both Bolivar and Harper's Ferry by fire, on Thursday night, and they were all packing up preparatory to a flight into Maryland.

There is no news from there this morning as to whether the threat of the rebels was carried out or not.

The river is still too high to ford, and the troops were conveyed across in scows.

The prisoners captured admit that their force was 2,000, whilst the whole National force was four hundred and sixty.

The change that has taken place in Harper's Ferry and the thriving village of Bolivar, is represented as most sad and shocking. Ruin is everywhere visible, and the inhabitants are bowed down with sorrow.

Col. MCKAIG, State Senator from Alleghany County, who was arrested some time since and carried to Ohio, and allowed the liberty of the State on his parole, arrived here yesterday, in violation of his pledge. He was arrested last night at his hotel, by order of Gen. DIX.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

From the Baltimore American.

RELAY HOUSE, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1861.

A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry, who reached here last night, furnishes your correspondent with the particulars of a fight which came off between six companies, consisting of parts of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin and Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiments, under command of Col. JOHN W. GEARY, and a force of three thousand rebels, early yesterday morning. The rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights, in the rear of Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack upon the three companies of Massachusetts troops in Harper's Ferry with artillery. Our troops at the Ferry were commanded by Major J. P. GOULD.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the Third Wisconsin Regiment crossed the river and formed into line and drove the enemy back and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. This gallant little force were, however, compelled to retreat (leaving the prize behind them) before superior numbers, but in good order, to the river, where they were reinforced by three other companies. They then, with Col. GEARY at their head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting drove the rebels from their position and recaptured the gun, a 32-pounder columbiad. Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated. The enemy had seven pieces, supported by 500 cavalry and by infantry. The rebels were completely routed and driven back some three miles. Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, whilst that of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty killed and wounded Col. ASHBY, who was at the head of the enemy, is among the killed.

P. S.—We learn that the following dispatch was received by Col. PAINE, at the Relay House, on Tuesday evening:

"SANDY HOOK, Oct. 16.—I have just ridden into camp on a 32-pounder captured from the enemy at Bolivar. JOHN W. GEARY."

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday also says:

"A dispatch last night from Gen. BANKS' army states that a detachment of Federal troops crossed the river yesterday and captured and brought over a 32-pound gun."

From the Baltimore Sun.

Later in the day several parties arrived in this city from the vicinity of the engagement. A gentleman, well-known as a warm Union man, says the Confederate forces engaged were about 1,600, including a large number of cavalry; that the Federal loss was four killed, nine wounded and three missing, and that the Confederate loss in killed and wounded, by actual count, was reported to be 83.

Capt. ASHBY was not known, when he left, to be either killed or wounded. The Confederates were pursued as far as the village of Bolivar. The troops crossed the river in scows, and the captured cannon was brought over in a scow. The running gear of the piece was broken by a shot from the Federal side. The killed and wounded were brought down to Frederick yesterday evening.

The fire from the Federal artillery, and particularly from a rifled cannon planted on the Maryland heights, did the principal execution among the Confederate forces. The battle lasted eight hours.

From the Washington Star.

Last night, at half past ten, the War Department received per telegraph a copy of a modest dispatch from Col. GEARY to Gen. BANKS, announcing that he had just routed a large body of the enemy, and stopped in the pursuit only to take time to write that brief announcement on a 32-pounder (for a table) that an instant before fell into his hands.

At a subsequent hour, the following dispatch, descriptive of the battle, was received by the Government here, from Gen. BANKS' headquarters:

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Oct. 16, 1861.

The battle-field was at Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, where 450 of Col. GEARY's force, with three pieces of artillery, were attacked by the rebels, 3,000 strong, including 500 cavalry.

They had seven pieces of artillery. The fight lasted eight hours. Our loss was four killed, one mortally and eight slightly wounded; one Corporal missing.

Col. GEARY not only repulsed the enemy, and held his position in spite of a tremendous cannonade from flank and front, and well-directed attacks of infantry and cavalry, but drove them by impetuous bayonet charges for three miles, and took a 32-pounder columbiad and considerable ammunition, at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is at least one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Rebel Col. ASHBY is reported killed. Three rebel prisoners captured, among whom is the chaplain of one of their regiments.

THE REBELS AGAIN APPROACHING THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Friday, Oct. 17.

A gentleman from Berlin informs me that intelligence had reached the Point of Rocks to the effect that the enemy's forces, which retreated back to the foot of the mountains and the Shenandoah valley, on the approach of the sickly season along the river line, have left their retreats and are now pushing for the Potomac in great numbers. It is stated that they had reached Charlestown, and would make their appearance at every ford or crossing on the Upper Potomac. Should this intelligence be confirmed, and I place credit in the statement, it is not unlikely we may have some serious encounter before next week.

A ride from the Great Falls to Edwards Ferry yesterday, proves that all was quiet on that frontier.

Heavy and continuous firing was heard here yesterday morning and forenoon in the direction of Lewinsville or Fairfax Court-house.

Col. WEBSTER, of the Massachusetts Twelfth, has returned to his regiment in improved health. His command is perhaps among the best drilled and disciplined of the whole army, and is noted with pride by every Massachusetts visitor. Mr. CANTERBURY, on behalf of the State Government, visited the regiment yesterday, to look into their condition and wants.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

SOUTHERN JURISDICTION OVER THE MAILS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Oct. 17.

The rebel General, HAWTHORNE, of the Mississippi Brigade, is at Hopkinsville, Ky., and has transferred the Post-office there to the charge of a rebel Postmaster. Thus the Southern Kentucky towns are regularly supplied with the Southern mails, under the authority of the rebel Postmaster-General.

Gen. HARDEE is in command at Bowling Green with 10,000 troops, including 2,000 Texans, who, from their wild appearance, the people there take for Indians.

There is quite an accumulation of Southward bound travelers at the hotels in this city, who find it impossible to get through our lines.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 18.

Yesterday, Gen. SHERMAN telegraphed urgent demands for reinforcements.

In the evening, Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS arrived in this city from Louisville, and dispatches were immediately sent to Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering 8,000 troops to be forwarded to Gen. SHERMAN by special trains. These troops are now doubtless well on their way, and any apprehension for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dismissed.

Everything indicates action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from the Central Kentucky column.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. WARD.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 18.

Gen. WARD, commanding at Camp Andy Johnson, at Greensburg, Ky., has dispatched Col. HARLIN and Gen. MCCOOK for reinforcements. Gen. WARD reports that 6,000 rebels are advancing upon, and within twelve miles of Greensburg. Fifteen thousand troops have gone to their assistance.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NO MORE FLAGS OF TRUCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 17, *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18.

No flags of truce will be permitted to go to Norfolk for a number of days; neither will any from the rebels be permitted to come this side of Sewall's Point.

Appearances indicate that the frigate *Merrimac* has been brought down a short distance from Norfolk.

A severe gale from the southeast is prevailing.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following naval officers, recently arrived from the coast of Africa in the storeship *Relief*, having tendered their resignations, were arrested yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and conveyed to Fort Fafayette: Lieut. HAMILTON H. DALTON, of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*; Surgeon PHILIP LANSDALE, also of the *Saratoga*; and Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM M. PAGE, of the *Relief*. Lieut. DALTON is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed from Mississippi, on the 1st of October, 1851, as midshipman to the steam-frigate *Wabash*. Dr. LANSDALE is a native of Maryland, and was appointed from that State in March, 1847, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. PAGE was born in Virginia, and appointed to the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* in October, 1855.

Capt. BERYOORT, Commandant of Marines, and Acting Master SIMMONS, of the *North Carolina*, accompanied the prisoners to Fort Hamilton, and handed them over to Lieut.-Col. BURKE.

The purchased steamers *Isaac Smith*, *Ellen* and *Whitehall*, have left the Brooklyn Navy-yard and anchored off the Battery. They will receive their powder and put to sea immediately.

The bark *Gem of the Seas* will sail to-day.

The United States steamer *Mohegan*, which arrived three days ago from the West Coast of Africa, will also sail to-day. The *Mohegan* has been in commission twenty-three months.

The bark *Brazileira* will anchor off the Battery to-day.

The steamer *Young America*, which should have been put into commission two days ago, has been delayed by the scarcity of blue jackets. There are plenty of boys and landsmen, but not many old sailors left, on board the *North Carolina*—the demand for them having been very great during the last two or three weeks. The *Isaac Smith* had to leave the yard without her full complement of men, but she will probably receive the balance prior to sailing.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Impending Battle Between Fremont and Price.

GEN. FREMONT ACROSS THE OSAGE.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 17.

A messenger from Gen. FREMONT's headquarters at Warsaw, reached here to-day with dispatches for Gen. MCKINSTRY. It was said that Gen. PRICE had made a stand in Cedar County, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with twenty thousand well-armed and disciplined troops and a large force of irregular militia.

On the arrival of Gen. FREMONT at Warsaw the opposite bank of the Osage River was lined with rebel horsemen, who were dispersed by a few rounds of canister. Gen. FREMONT had begun preparations to lay a pontoon bridge across the Osage when the messenger left, and it was supposed his army would be over the river by Wednesday night. He was determined to push on with the utmost vigor, and would probably soon come up with the enemy and force him to fight or retreat.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 18.

The *Gazette* editorially says that when the Secretary of War went to St. Louis he carried an order from the President to Gen. FREMONT, removing him from the command of the Western Department, and instructing him to transfer it to Gen. HUNTER. The delivery of this order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of War. His visit to the Western Department convinced him that a change in the command was positively required, and he presented the order to Gen. FREMONT, who asked a delay of a few days in the execution of the order, but his removal is decided upon to take place next week, and will probably be made Tuesday.

The Secretary of War also ordered modifications to be made in Gen. FREMONT's operations at St. Louis, in respect to fortifications, contracts and military appointments.

FORTIFICATION OF ST. LOUIS ABANDONED.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S ORDER TO GEN. FREMONT.

The *Tribune* publishes the following very important order issued by the Secretary of War before he left St. Louis, and after he had visited Gen. FREMONT at Tipton:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14, 1861.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following as his instructions for your government:

"In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some $4,500,000, it is important that the money which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made, to be made by the disbursing officers. The Senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This, of course, does not apply to the officers with volunteer troops. Col. ANDREWS has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. LANE's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

Major ALLEN desires the services of Capt. TURNLEY for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Department of the West, Tipton, Mo."

A CONTRADICTORY REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 18.

The *Republican* learns that the work on the fortifications around the city has not been suspended, and that the guns will be mounted and everything completed within eight days; also, that $4,000,000 will arrive here next week to pay off the Government indebtedness.

[It is very evident from the tenor of the Adjutant-General's order, given above, that if the *Republican* is right, very little attention will be paid at St. Louis to the orders of the War Department.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 18.

The reported withdrawal of Maj. R. M. CORWIN from Gen. FREMONT's staff is officially contradicted.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS NEAR PILOT KNOB.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The following dispatch has been received from an officer at Pilot Knob, dated 10 o'clock last night:

Maj. GAVITT, of the First Indiana Cavalry, made an attack on the enemy this morning. When discovering the strength and position of the rebels he fell back, until he came upon Col. ALEXANDER, with 600 infantry of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, and one piece of artillery. The enemy followed, fighting all the way. Maj. GAVITT then got his gun in position, and concealing his infantry, caused a part of his command to retreat still further, drawing the enemy into an ambuscade and forcing them to fall back with heavy loss.

THE REBELS IN FORCE BELOW IRONTON.

IRONTON, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 17.

No other bridge than that at Big River has been interfered with on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and no rebels are known to be near the road.

The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment is now here, and another regiment, with Major SCHOFIELD's Battery of Light Artillery, is understood to be on the way, which will make this point secure against attack.

The rebels are reported in large force 25 miles below here, but nothing definite is known as to their numbers and designs.

HARDEE REPORTED TO BE IN MISSOURI.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Friday, Oct. 18.

The rebel, HARDEE, who has recently been reported in Kentucky, is said to be marching to the aid of Gen. PRICE with 20,000 troops, and is expected to reach him next Sunday.

Nothing has been heard of our advance guard to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Accounts of the Attack on Wilson's Zouaves.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 18.

Dates from Charleston and New-Orleans to the 11th, Savannah 10th, Richmond 10th, Knoxville 12th, and Nashville the 13th, are received.

A special correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* on the 10th, says of the Santa Rosa Island affair:

The Hospital structure is now the only building standing on the island. Eleven hundred men were in the expedition under Gen. RUGGLES. WILSON's New-York Zouaves camp was the first one reached. His sentinels were either killed or captured, and the whole regiment rapidly fled beyond the eastern walls of Pickens. The Colonel took to his heels, clothed only in a shirt, and the race eclipsed Bull Run.

Our forces advanced to within a mile of Fort Pickens, from which not gun was fired, neither did the fleet fire upon our forces who were upon the Island from 2 to 6 in the morning.

The boats engaged were towed back by the steamers *Ewing*, *Time*, and *Neafie*. A dozen or more of the rebels were killed and 29 wounded. The latter are now in the Pensacola hospital. Some exhausted rebels were probably overlooked and left on the Island.

Major VOGDES, United States Army, and some thirty other Unionists, are now our prisoners.

Lieut. SLAUGHTER, of the Mobile Continentals, was taken prisoner while bearing a white flag to Fort Pickens. He has been released.

The rebel General, ANDERSON, has been severely wounded.

Gen. TWIGGS has resigned on account of ill health. Gen. MANSVILLE LOVELL succeds him.

Travel from New-Orleans is under strict surveillance.

Gen. WISE's health is still improving.

Parson BROWNLOW supports the candidates for the Confederate Congress, but severely satirizes the rebel authorities.

Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and PRESTON were at Nashville on the 7th.

The Louisville *Courier* was to be revived at Bowling Green on the 14th.

Rebel accounts say that only two rebels were injured by the *Monticello's* fire near Chicamocomico, and both but slightly.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 18.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOEPFF has arrived here.

PRIZE SCHOONER IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18.

The schooner *Beverly*, which was captured by the gunboat *Gemsbok*, arrived here to-day. She belonged to Nova Scotia, and has a cargo of salt-fish.

A CONTRADICTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 18.

HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer, denies the statement that Pennsylvania has received $600,000 on account of war expenses. Not a dollar has yet been received.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

Yesterday morning, the Eighth Regiment, Col. HARLAND, of Connecticut, arrived in this City. The regiment numbers over one thousand men, all of whom are fully armed and equipped. Accompanying the regiment is the requisite supply of camp equipage, baggage-wagons, ambulances, &c. It was supposed that the men would be quartered on Staten Island; on arriving here, however, the destination was changed, the men were landed at Hunter's Point, and at once proceeded to Hempstead, L. I.

CITY POLITICS.

People's Union Nomination Convention.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

This Convention met at the Cooper Institute last evening, Ex-Alderman TUCKER in the Chair.

The Standing Committees, which were directed to be appointed by the Chairman at the last meeting, were announced.

Letters were then read from several of the nominees for State and county offices, in which they declared their acceptance of the nominations.

JOHN J. PHELPS having declined the nomination as Assemblyman for the Fifteenth District, EDWARD C. JOHNSON was unanimously declared the nominee.

The nomination of WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF for Assemblyman from the Twelfth District, as presented by the District delegation, was confirmed by the Convention.

A member of the Seventeenth District delegation stated that a meeting would be held to-night for the purpose of nominating a man worthy in every respect to represent that district at the Assembly.

JACOB HARSON, nominee for Supervisor, tendered his resignation.

The report of the Conference Committee, which embraced the several nominations agreed upon by the different Union Party organizations, consisting of the People's Union Convention, the Republican County and Judicial Convention, and the German League, was presented to the Convention for confirmation. The following are the nominations:

For Judge of Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke.
For Judges of Superior Court—L. B. Woodruff, Murray Hoffman.
For Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady.
For Sheriff—Josiah W. Brown.
For County Clerk—Joseph Hoxie.
For Supervisor—Orison Blunt.

A lengthy discussion was had on the question of adopting the entire list of nominees. This action was opposed by many of the members on the ground that the Convention was not sure of the nominations being indorsed by the other Union organizations. It was urged by others that it was full time to take a definite action on these nominations, and if they were not confirmed it would be committing a breach of faith with their associate Conference Committees, besides conveying the impression that the Convention was too weak to act for itself. The nominations were finally confirmed by acclamation.

A motion was then made to sustain the nomination of HIRAM KETCHUM for Judge of the Marine Court, which was carried, as was also a similar motion to indorse the following nominations for Coroners: Dr. Louis Naumann, Dr. William Schirmer, Dr. J. W. Ranney, Capt. John Wilder.

On motion the Convention went into ballot for District Attorney, with the following result: A. R. Lawrence, 19; A. Oakey Hall, 10; James M. Smith, 12; J. H. Waterbury, 1; T. Doyle, 1; Allen Butler, 1.

There being no choice a second ballot was taken, which gave A. R. Lawrence 24, A. Oakey Hall 1, James M. Smith 20.

A motion was made to unanimously declare A. R. LAWRENCE the nominee. Mr. WILLIAMSON said it was not usual for such bodies to take that course unless the majority of all the members of the Convention were in favor of the nomination. This produced some further discussion; but a *viva voce* vote was subsequently taken, which resulted in but three dissentient voices.

The Convention then adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Fifth-avenue Union Nominations for the Senate and Assembly.

The Union Committee met last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and made the following nominations: Fourth Senatorial District—FRANCIS R. TILLOU. Fifth District—J. W. CHANDLER. Sixth District—W. SMITH. Seventh District—J. J. PHELPS. ASSEMBLY—Fifth District—W. TUCKER. Seventh District—CHAS. H. MARSHALL. Tenth District—W. HOOPLE. Eleventh District—JOHN HARDY. Twelfth District—J. T. HARDIN. Fourteenth District—R. C. HUCHINS. Fifteenth District—D. S. CODDINGTON. Seventeenth District—— —— BARTLETT.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

The Ninth Assembly District Convention met at No. 134 Seventh-avenue, and united with the Tammany Convention in nominating AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

The Tenth Assembly District Convention met at the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, and nominated DANIEL M. O'BRIEN.

Mozart Assembly Nominations.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Convention met at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway, and nominated PETER MARRAS.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

OPERATIONS ON THE POTOMAC.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES—PROTECTION TO BE GIVEN TO CHINCOTEAGUE—SECESSION SPY—THE LATE CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER AT AQUIA CREEK—FORCE OF THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT WHILDIN, POTOMAC RIVER, Oct. 14, 1861.

There is a numerous class of persons who suppose that everything bought by the Government, to supply the wants of its army, is of the poorest kind. In this, as in many other things connected with the same authority, they are mistaken. For all kinds of provisions fair prices are being paid; and if they were purchased by the pound, &c., instead of by the large quantity, they would sell as follows, on an average: Pork and beef, 8 cents per pound; coffee, 20 cents per pound; peas, $1 50 per bushel, hams, 10½ cents per pound; tea, 50 cents per pound; rice, 7¼ cents per pound; soap, 7½ cents per pound; sugar, 9 cents per pound; vinegar, 8 cents per gallon; potatoes, $1 50 per barrel; and French preserved vegetables, $12 per box. If these same articles were bought for private consumption they would cost from fifteen to twenty per cent. over what is specified in the foregoing.

A gentleman from Accomac County, Va., is one of the guests of our Captain on this run. He is a fugitive from the resentment of Secessionists in his county, who would have hung him, according to his own story, if he had not made his precious self *non est inventus*. He stated to your correspondent that the Island of Chincoteague, Va., with its loyal inhabitants, was threatened with immediate danger from a force of Secessionists, from 2,500 to 3,000 strong, and which was posted, with 20 or 30 mounted cannon, on the main land opposite. This force, for some time back, has threatened to burn the Island, and kill its inhabitants. For the protection of these people, and others in the neighborhood, the Government is getting ready a brigade of 5,000 men, to be commanded by Gen. LOCKWOOD, late a teacher of the Naval Academy. It is reported that this brigade will attend to the regulating of affairs on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and the Counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va.

The following movement is intended to be made in connection with the land force: "Defensive protection necessary for the suppression and detection of smuggling, now going on largely in Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., and for the protection and defence of loyal citizens on Chincoteague Island. *First*—One gunboat, mounting one rifled cannon, one or two small guns, one pivot gun, and carrying small arms, rifles, &c. *Second*—One six-oared boat, each man in the boat to be armed with an Enfield rifle and a Colt's revolver; this boat to be accompanied by a small, two-oared one, intended for use in shoal water. *Third*—100 or 200 rifles, with munitions, to be used by the men of said Island for their defence and safety, against the threats of Secessionists on the main land of Accomac and Northampton Counties. *Fourth*—An Assistant Inspector, as Marshal, to be appointed for the purpose of stopping all smuggling, and arresting all leading Secessionists.

Now for the Potomac River. At 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon we sighted the following Points: Point Look-Out and Point Look-In, Point No-Point and Point-"Agin," and by 1 o'clock entered the Potomac itself. Here we found only one or two vessels—sail craft. Our Captain told the story of a young man attached to one of the river schooners, who, a short time ago, landed from a small boat in this neighborhood, and represented to various persons that came to meet him, that he had rowed from the Virginia side opposite to see how things were getting along. The substance of the rest of the story is that the young man was loaded with numerous articles for secession individuals; returned to his boat, rowed away and reached his vessel safely, there to laugh at those he had played a confidence game on. Some few miles above we met the gunboats *Forbes* and *Valley City*, each sailing under a full press of canvas and steam seaward, to join the fleet now preparing for some unknown adventure.

Just below Cedar Point we reached the place where the U. S. transport *Planet* was sunk in consequence of a collision between it and a Government gunboat. Here we found the U. S. transport *Quinnebaugh* and two barges engaged with screws, &c., in attempting to raise the sunken vessel. They had just finished moving it half a mile under the supervision of Capt. BARKER. As we passed them several cried out, "Look out for breakers ahead! There was firing up the river to-day." At Matthias Point nothing unusual was visible except a schooner aground some 600 yards from the shore. Near the schooner was anchored the gunboat *Island Belle*, to insure protection; otherwise the unlucky craft, it is said, would be burned by Secessionists from the main land. The schooner was fired into from the Point, and sustained some slight damages. They succeeded in putting a couple of holes in her.

At about 7½ o'clock we run just above Potomac Creek, and hitched on to the *Philadelphia* ice (gun) boat, remaining here till daylight on the following morning. From the officers on this gunboat we learned that orders were yesterday received from Washington to stop all vessels going either up or down the river after dark. They have accordingly put this order into operation. A small boat is sent from the gunboat every night, to watch the rebel steamer *Page*, (lying a short distance up Aquia Creek,) and see that said vessel does not escape under cover of night. The Captain of the *Philadelphia* says that the *Page* can whip anything in the shape of a gunboat on the river, excepting his own; that he can take the *Page*, but is opposed in such a movement by the commander; that he can do this by means of an eighty-pounder, and hit the *Page* once out of twenty shots. He also says the *Page* is afraid of only the one of which he has the honor of being Captain, and that if the same was removed from its present position the *Page* would undoubtedly escape.

On Friday night, sixty men were sent from this gunboat, in two "launchers," to capture a schooner which was seen to enter a creek just above Aquia Creek. The men landed, and were quite successful in securing their prize, but, unfortunately, were discovered by the rebels before they could get away with it. In consequence of this, they set fire to the schooner and burned it; and, subsequently, in attempting to retreat, were overtaken by a force of rebels, which were drawn up in line upon the shore, and fired into, no injury being done to any on our side. The Captain of the ice-boat thinks that there is a force of 5,000 rebels fully in sight, and that there is a force of 110,000 between Aquia Creek and the most advanced position occupied toward Washington. Guns are occasionally being fired from the Aquia Creek batteries, but without doing any damage. A colored party, consisting of three men and one woman, reached the ice-boat a day or two since, and represented themselves as fugitives from the rebels. They stated they had dragged a small boat three miles through the woods by the use of oxen, and then rowed from Matthias Point. They were taken on board the gun-boat, and afterward sent to Washington. As we come alongside, a very large number of the ice-boat's crew visited our vessel, to examine three monster Parrott guns, which were displayed on the forward deck.

At daylight to-day we got under way again. During the night every vessel going either up or down the river was stopped, and hence we were quite surprised at daylight, on beholding quite a large conglomerate of crafts. Several small boats, well manned, returned to the gunboat. They had been cruising around the river during the night.

The Aquia Creek, with its batteries, was easily to be seen when we started. The location of the various encampments could be told by clouds of ascending smoke. It is said by those on the gunboats that the rebel soldiers can be seen on a clear day, drawn up in line on the hills opposite, and drilling. Also, that officers, in great numbers, can be seen entering or going from a little white house, (supposed to be headquarters,) situated on a prominent point of land, near the water. The gunboat *Union* and two smaller ones were anchored about five miles from the batteries, at this point.

There is no signs of a battery at Free Stone Point. The only feature of the place was a high bluff.

At Acquacon Bay (into which empties Bull Run) no battery, or anything of the kind was visible. At Indian Head Point, we came up with four gunboats, and a transport or store ship, mounting a couple of small brass pieces. W.

GRANTING LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861.

SIR: In relation to the communication of R. B. FORBES, Esq., a copy of which was sent by you to this Department on the 16th ult., inquiring whether letters-of-marque cannot be furnished for the propeller *Pembroke*, which is about to be dispatched to China, I have the honor to state that it appears to me there are objections to, and no authority for, granting letters-of-marque in the present contest. I am not aware that Congress, which has the exclusive power of granting letters-of-marque and reprisal, has authorized such letters to be issued against the insurgents; and were there such authorization, I am not prepared to advise its exercise, because it would, in my view, be a recognition of the assumption of the insurgents that they are a distinct and independent nationality.

Under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, "supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to protect the commerce of the United States and to punish the crime of piracy,'" the President is authorized to instruct the commanders of "armed vessels sailing under the authority of any letters-of-marque and reprisal granted by the Congress of the United States, or the commanders of any other suitable vessels, to subdue, seize, take, and, if on the high seas, to send into any port of the United States any vessel or boat built, purchased, fitted out, or held," &c. This allusion to letters-of-marque does not authorize such letters to be issued, nor do I find any other act containing such authorization. But the same act, in the second section, as above quoted, gives the President power to authorize the "commanders of any suitable vessels to subdue, seize," &c. Under this clause letters permissive, under proper restrictions and guards against abuse, might be granted to the propeller *Pembroke*, so as to meet the views expressed by Mr. FORBES. This would seem to be lawful, and perhaps not liable to the objections of granting letters-of-marque against our own citizens, and that too without law of authority from the only constituted power that can grant it.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from Messrs. J. M. FORBES & Co. and others, addressed to this Department, on the same subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

GEN. CAMERON IN FREMONT'S CAMP

From the Missouri Republican.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

Gen. CAMERON, accompanied by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS and Mr. WILKINSON, of the New-York *Tribune*, spent Saturday night at Jefferson, and arrived in Tipton about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. After breakfasting in camp, they rode over to this place (six miles) on horseback, accompanied by Gen. FREMONT and Staff.

On the way, one of the younger officers bantered Gen. CAMERON for a race, upon which the Secretary of War put spurs to his horse and showed that he was at least a superior equestrian,—an accomplishment not very common in our army. He left all competitors behind, and the party came on pell-mell, over the rough prairie, as if, in the phrase of C. S. A. HAMMOND, they had been "born on horseback."

Two members of Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard were seriously wounded in the legs, by the accidental discharge of their carbines on the way.

Upon its arrival here, the party called upon Gen. MCKINSTRY, and after spending half an hour with him, proceeded in company with himself, his staff, and several other gentlemen, to review Gen. MCKINSTRY'S Division, which is encamped here. The review took place on a large prairie north of town, and was extremely satisfactory in its character. High encomiums were passed upon the fine condition of Gen. MCKINSTRY'S Division, which, under his own excellent supervision, and that of his efficient officers, Capt. TOTTEN, at the head of the artillery, Major STEEL, of the infantry, and Gen. STANLEY, of the cavalry, is in an admirable condition, and does great credit to our service.

At the close of the review, Gen. CAMERON made a few well-timed remarks to the troops, expressing the highest gratification at the condition in which he found them, and the utmost confidence that in the hands of such men the honor and success of our country's arms were safe.

Loud cheers were given for Gens. CAMERON, FREMONT and MCKINSTRY, after which Gen. CAMERON and his party, accompanied by Gen FREMONT and staff, went by rail to Tipton, where they reviewed Gen. ASBOTH'S Division, which was in excellent condition; and then they went by special train to St. Louis.

We learn by telegraph that at Jefferson City they were joined by Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE, who rode down to the Gasconade with them; and after stopping half an hour for supper and grapes at Hermann, they reached your city without accident, at midnight. The train was run both ways, under the care of Capt. D. E. H. CASTLE, Director of Transportation, whose watchfulness and efficiency are universally commended. Messrs. MCKISSOCK, HANFORTH, and the other officers of the Pacific Railroad, did all in their power to render the trip safe and pleasant.

Adjutant MCKEEVER, Quartermaster TURNLEY, and Major PLUMMER, of FREMONT'S Staff, returned to St. Louis with the train.

It is understood that Gen. CAMERON came here at the request of the President to examine the condition of affairs of this Department, and that he professes himself highly gratified with the condition of FREMONT'S army. It is to be hoped that after his return to Washington, the Cabinet will be aware that there is a West, if it is outside of the army of the Potomac, and that the great and difficult field in Gen. FREMONT'S department requires *some* men, money and munitions.

Gen. FREMONT is on the eve of moving, but is greatly embarrassed by want of transportation.

THE FIGHT AT SHANGHAI, MO.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

From gentlemen in from Springfield we have a confirmation of the Shanghai fight between MONTGOMERY and the forces under MCCULLOCH. All information from this quarter must come through secession channels, and that is consequently quite meagre. It was stated that MONTGOMERY "flaxed out" the Secessionists, and the latter were driven some distance. MONTGOMERY then fell back on Greenfield. The forces at Springfield were kept in a state of constant alarm for several nights, in apprehension of an attack from the Jayhawkers. The baggage train was hustled to the public square and placed under a strong guard, while the troops went out to OWEN'S farm, one mile and a half from Springfield, and formed in line of battle, resting on their arms over night. One informant states that JOHN PRICE started northward with 500 men, but was driven back, having encountered a "Sawyer." A report was put in circulation for the public use, that FREMONT was retreating to Jefferson City. But dispatches were received by the secession authorities, Wednesday evening, that PRICE was to cross the Osage, at Papinsville, that previous day, Tuesday. It was "given out" that the reason for this retrograce movement was to get a supply of provisions. It was observed that several prominent Secessionists about Springfield were busily engaged in "packing up" for a start. Capt. GALLOWAY, commander of the Home Guards in Taney County, despairing of the arrival of Federal troops, disbanded his company. He was hunted through the woods by the rebels, and his men shot down like wild beasts.

REPORTS FROM KANSAS CITY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Monday, Oct. 7.

All is quiet here now, and the rebels will not attack this post at present, if ever.

A scout of three hundred cavalry, from Gen. LANE'S Brigade, was sent out yesterday to reconnoitre. Three of the party returned this morning from Lone Jack, about 28 miles southeast of this place. They report that six of the party rode into that village in disguise, and inquired if any of PRICE'S men had been there, saying that a number from his camp promised to meet them at that place. This at once opened the way, and the people became very communicative, and told the soldiers of a lot of fat cattle that would be sent to PRICE.

They then said that PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH had formed a junction at Rose Hill, which is about fifty miles southeast from this city. It was also ascertained that altogether they only had thirty thousand men. The people said that many of the rebels had gone home on parole, and that some of them did not intend to go back to fight any more. But they said large numbers were flocking to PRICE with shot-guns and common rifles.

PRICE was said to have started from Rose Hill toward Fort Scott, with ten thousand men. Perhaps he wants to draw the troops from this point in that direction.

About forty of the cattle were found, all ready to start off to the rebels, and our boys being fond of beef took possession of them and are bringing them in.

CHARLES A. HAMILTON, a ringleader in all kinds of devilment, was said to have been at Carthage a few days ago with 1,000 Texan Rangers. They are said to be well armed, and pushing on in the direction of Fort Scott.

I am in possession of a little of the history of this vagabond. HAMILTON is a celebrated bar-room fighter, and the trophies he carries are a profusion of ugly scars. A prominent gentleman of this city, who is well acquainted with this man, informs me that he had to leave here four years ago in consequence of outrageous crimes he committed. He fled to the Cherokee Indians. Being himself part Cherokee, he has an immense influence with those people. When the facts are known, the men with him now will be found not "Texan Rangers," but half-breed Cherokees!

Yesterday, 130 men, well dressed and well armed, arrived here from Illinois, and went into LANE'S Brigade. I have seen no finer looking soldiers than these boys from the great "Prairie State."

HOUSTON.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS OF WESTERN WAR.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter just received by a gentleman in Brooklyn, from his brother in Kansas. The Kansas "settler" has a store, is agent of the Bible Society, Sunday School Union, and fills other important stations in society. Among others, he occupies a prominent position as a "Home Guard," keeping, as he writes, five or six loaded guns in his house (store,) and rising as often in the night to reconnoitre for prowling enemies. Of course the times are exciting in his vicinity, and his letter interesting.

OSAWATAMIE, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

BROTHER CHARLES: As the great Massachusetts statesman once said, so say I, "I still live," and am in good health. I wrote you on the twentieth of this month. I have received papers this week, which were mailed on the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 10th, &c., and these were the papers detained on the H. and St. Joseph Railroad, in consequence of the rebels tearing up the road and destroying the bridges.

Gen. LANE, with his command, left West Point, in Missouri, Tuesday or Wednesday of last week, for Pappinsville and Osaola. They found nothing of interest at Pappinsville. The enemy had fled, as usual, and they marched on for Osaola. Osaola is located at the head of navigation on the Big Osage River, in Missouri. They got within five miles of the town before they were discovered. There were 300 troop stationed there. This town is surrounded by timber and brush. The enemy fired from the brush twice upon our men, and then retreated, as usual, and our men saw no more of them. They marched into town and took possession. When they first heard of the approach of our army, Mr. HARRIS, Commissary-General to Gen. RAINES' army, started off to collect all the men in that vicinity, but he was not quite sharp enough. They took him prisoner. He is a very hard man. Gen. LANE has got him, with nine others. He said he would shoot his slaves before they should be taken. So say his slaves. He had three—they are all here. They brought sixty slaves, and helped out a large number of Union families.

They went into one house; it appeared to be a boarding-house. There were six beds in one room. They took their long sabre, and thrust it around under the beds. There was but one *white* woman in the house. When they went to the last bed, the white woman said: "Take care, there is a *yellow girl* under there," and sure enough, out popped the *gal*. Then they began to pull the beds open, and lo and behold, they were full of young niggers! They pulled out eight or ten.

The complexion of this town has changed very much within a few weeks. There is nearly as many colored as white in the place.

The rebel army passed through Osaola a few weeks ago, and took all the goods that belonged to the Union men. They had large stocks of goods. There were large stocks of goods in the place belonging to Secessionists, besides large quantities of stores that had been collected by Commissary HARRIS. In one building there were twelve hundred bags or sacks of salt, and other goods in proportion. There were some very rich dress goods. Gen. LANE took what he had teams to haul, and burned the town and goods. They left only three houses. Senator JOHNSON, of Missouri, lives there. They burned some very nice buildings.

They arrived at Osaola last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock. They would have brought away more goods, but Gen. LANE had orders to make a forced march to Kansas City. He passed through Paola on Friday night; he will be in the City to-night, if nothing happens to him. The above facts I had from Lieut. SMALLEY, of our town.

Lieut. SMALLEY says, from West Point to Osaola it was the most desolate looking country he ever saw. He said they would not see more than two or three persons in a day's march. Farmers, both Secession and Union men, have left their homes. He saw thousands of bushels of peaches on the trees and ground—some of them were very fine. They had all the peaches and apples they wanted. The crops are nearly all destroyed. There has passed through here the past week more than fifty teams, with families from Missouri. One of HARRIS' slaves is a Christian woman. She said she was praying to have the "Jay Hawks," as she calls them, come and liberate them. She said, when she was praying, law'd, massa, seemed as though the air was full ob the "Jay Hawks." She said her heart jumped right into her mouth—she was so glad they had come. The "Jay Hawks" have made Mr. GILLET a visit, and taken all of his negroes, stock, horses, carriages, and destroyed his furniture; and, in fact, they raised Ned and turned up Jack. Mr. GILLET lives about four miles from Kansas City. They did not touch the store.

I saw Col. JENNISON this morning. He said FREMONT sent, on Friday, a large body of troops up the river; also, a large body on the railroad—all for Lexington. Col. JENNISON will be in the field soon, with his regiment. He sent five companies from Leavenworth to Kansas City. He was on his way to Mound City, to collect the balance of his regiment. He says he has one of the finest companies in the army. The Captain stands six feet four inches in his stockings; his men six feet and upwards. They are from Illinois. NEWMANN is still sick. Yours truly, V. W.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH BY GEN. LANE.

HIS IDEAS OF THE WAR—EXPLOITS OF THE KANSAS BRIGADE.

Gen. JIM LANE has many strong friends, and many bitter enemies also, in Kansas. Some of the latter have been making severe but contradictory charges against the General's Kansas Brigade, accusing it now of inefficiency, and again of ferocity and lawlessness. In a speech at Leavenworth on the 8th, which we find reported in the *Conservative* of that city, the General gives his maligners some very plain answers. We make a few extracts:

THE BRIGADE NOT INEFFICIENT.

Two months ago the Kansas Brigade was organized. I was put at the head of it, with the respect, the confidence, aye, the love of every man in that command. Every day since it entered the field it has been actively engaged for the protection of Kansas and the Government. It has not been whipped—it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the Fort sneer at it? They abuse the Kansas Brigade because it has not surrendered to the enemy. They sneer at the Kansas Brigade because we have never engaged the enemy without whipping them like the devil.

Go to Nevada, where 56 of the Kansas Brigade met and defeated 200 rebels. Go to Ball's Mill, where 130 Kansans whipped 350 traitors. Go to Dry Wood, where 400 men, under MONTGOMERY, for two hours fought 7,000 of the enemy, and drove them back from your soil. Go to Papinsville, where 200 of our men conquered 1,800 rebels, killed five of their captains, and drove them back to their den. Go to Morristown, the death-bed of our gallant JOHNSON, where 400 of the Kansas Brigade drove 600 traitors from their intrenchments. Go to Osceola, one of the strongest natural points in Southern Missouri, where, after eighty miles march through the enemy's country, we met a greatly superior force, beat it, and took and destroyed more than $1,000,000 worth of property. Go to these fields and tell me why the Kansas Brigade is sneered at. Our sin is, that we have never been whipped.

THE BRIGADE NOT JAYHAWKERS.

Confiscated property goes to the Government, and this rule has been adopted by my Brigade. If we are jayhawkers, we are jayhawking for the Government.

Now if—oh! the dirty puppy—if that creature PRINCE, or that still dirtier creature, ROBINSON, can find an instance of a violation of this rule in my command, the guilty man shall be hung.

But they say we steal slaves—great God! Lieut.-Col. BLUNT, of MONTGOMERY'S Regiment, has just returned from the interior of Missouri, and they tell me he comes back with more slaves than white men. ["Good, good," and cheers.] Secessionists get no slaves from the Kansas Brigade. When a Union man comes to my camp to recover slaves, I tell him to look upon the camp as naked ground. "Resort to the same measures that you would if I were not here." If he fails to recover his slaves, we give him a certificate—as a voucher to the Government—that such a man lost such a slave by the march of the Kansas Brigade. Slavery disappeared before my Brigade. [Applause.] I guess that's true. [Renewed applause.] But it disappears on the principle I have laid down. I venture to say, that if I were to tell MONTGOMERY, or BLUNT, or STEWART, or WILLIAMS, or BOWLES, "You shan't take those slaves," the reply would be: "Slaves are men, and you shan't make me a nigger-catcher for traitors.' [Great cheering."]

Is there a man here who would act as a slave-catcher for PRICE? I wonder if that dirty dog PRINCE would do it? This is the sin—this is the charge against us. We march to crush out treason and let Slavery take care of itself. If they don't want Slavery to perish, let them lay down their arms, or do the other thing—keep LANE'S Brigade out of Missouri. [Rapturous applause.] In my opinion this war will never be successfully carried out so long as an army marches through Slave States as a boat goes through a flock of ducks. They fly up on its approach and nestle down as soon as it has passed. The boat is safe, and so are the ducks. When you march through a state, your aim must so much that traitors will feel the horrors of war. Take the Union man by the hand, but lay waste the property of traitors. Why is so much sympathy shown for traitors and none for Union men? Hundreds and hundreds of Union men have followed the Kansas Brigade to escape the clutches of traitors. Did you ever hear this puppy PRINCE say a word about Major DEAN, who was robbed and driven from his home by traitors? Not a word of sympathy for such men. But let a slaveholder lose a nigger, and the very air resounds with cries for the return of the fugitive. ["Shame," "shame."] Now I'll tell you what I want of you. We'll do your fighting. We'll try and not surrender.

WHAT THE BRIGADE HAS DONE.

The Kansas Brigade is to be dissolved because it built forts and organized forces at Humboldt, Leroy, Neosho Falls, Verdigris, Walnut Creek, Fall River, Turkey Creek—seven forts on your frontier, where the people, instead of being stamped and driven from the State, can rally for your defence.

Is it because MATHEWS invaded Humboldt? Four days before that raid I ordered a fort to be built there, but for some reason it was not done. But who followed MATHEWS and killed him? My order-book will show that I ordered Lieut.-Col. BLUNT to pursue MATHEWS to Arkansas, and he did pursue him till he slew him. BLUNT marched down in the Cherokee country; he followed MATHEWS to his den and killed him.

What is the reason PRICE and RAINS did not march into Kansas? Did PRINCE keep off the 12,000? Did ROBINSON do it? Did BLOOD, who went in pursuit of a herd of cattle and ran to Pike's Peak, did BLOOD drive away the 12,000? Did SAM SMITH do it? But they say PRICE and RAINS had no intention of invading Kansas—that they had made an arrangement not to invade Kansas. With whom did our authorities make the arrangement? Not with GAMBLE, for he is a Union man. It must have been with CLAIB JACKSON. All that I can say is that he who would hold intercourse with JACKSON is himself a traitor and deserves a rope. [Cries of "Hang him!" "Hang him!"]

PRICE marched 12,000 men from Springfield to within eight miles of Fort Scott. He intended to take it. The "peace" men all left, and a town is always in danger when the traitors run away. There were more valuable stores at Forts Scott and Lincoln at that time than there were at Lexington. But we get no credit for driving back the traitors because we lost sixty mules. If I am charged with those mules, they ought at least to give me credit for what I have captured from the enemy. We took 150 at one haul at Morristown, and it was not much of a day for mules either.

What has the State Government done for the protection of Kansas? How was Southern Kansas saved? I called the people to the rescue—they came. I found arms belonging to Uncle Sam. I took the responsibility of opening the boxes and giving the arms to the people. Now you go to the Fort, and they will tell you LANE is a thief. But Kansas would have been invaded had not those two thousand men been armed with those guns.

I am a robber because I am guilty of the terrible crime of taking arms belonging to the Government and giving them to Kansas men. I don't believe I have done a thing that Old Abe LINCOLN will find fault with. The President will say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The officers at this port have thwarted me at every step. I begged them for one piece of artillery. I could not get it. If we had had one 12-pound howitzer, we could have whipped PRICE and RAINS at Drywood, and thus have averted the disastrous defeat at Lexington, and prevented the shedding of rivers of blood; but we could not get it.

How would you like to see PRINCE a Major-General? What has he ever done to deserve it? On an inclement night he refused to let twenty-six Ohio soldiers into the fort. PRINCE told the Ohio Sergeant that the soldiers ought to be sent to the guard-house. ["Hang him," "Hang him."] I am speaking from the record—from affidavits—and as JIM LANE lives, those affidavits shall go before the Government and drive the inhuman scoundrel from his position. ("Good," "Good.")

I have commanded seven armies, and I have found that officers succeed when they treat soldiers as men; do that and they will fight for you. Why, my soldiers would follow me right into the middle of hell. And let me tell you that if I wanted to make a sure job of capturing the Old Fellow, I'd take the Kansas Brigade, and I'd do it though he had ROBINSON and PRINCE to help him. [Terrific cheering.]

THE REPORTS AGAINST STURGIS CONTRADICTED.

From the St. Louis Republican.

As reports prejudicial to the character of Gen. STURGIS, now stationed in Kansas City, have been circulated in various quarters, we deem it a duty to him and to the country to say, on the authority of a member of his own staff, now in this city, that all reports in regard to his intemperance are false and malicious. He was at Kansas City at the last date, sedulously attending to his official duties, neglecting nothing, and using every possible effort to protect the people of Jackson County from the inroads and depredations of thieves and vagabonds, mustered in Kansas under the command of Gen. JIM LANE. No complaint whatever is made against the troops under Gen. STURGIS—many of whom, though not regulars, are as obedient to orders, and as mindful of the rights and the property of the citizens, as if they were regular soldiers. Gen. STURGIS has had no controversy with Gen. LANE. He asserted the right to command, in a note addressed to LANE, but as that was controverted by the Kansas jayhawker, he took no further step in the matter.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR—IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE WAR.

During the second day's session of the Missouri State Convention, the following message was received from the Governor:

To the Convention of the State of Missouri:

In the exercise of the power which you have conferred upon me, I have called the body to assemble at this time, to consider and adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require.

Although there is no constitutional requirement that I should communicate to you my views of the condition of the State, or recommend any measures for your adoption, yet there seems to be a propriety in my stating the reasons for calling you together at this time.

You need not be informed by me that, throughout the length and breadth of the State, there is now existing a civil war that threatens the destruction of all government, and strikes at the very foundations of society. You are acquainted already with the situation of affairs in our State.

The obligations which rest upon the Chief Executive to preserve order and peace in the community, to enforce the laws, and to suppress, by force, all combinations against the State, require that more efficient measures for the organization of the military power of the State should be adopted than now exist. The act of 1859, which you revised at your last session, and made the law for the organization of volunteer forces, is found, upon trial, to be a most inefficient law in the present times, which require promptitude and energy.

It is therefore assigned, as one of the principal reasons for calling the Convention, that you should adopt a military law, more simple and more efficient than that now existing.

You are aware further that the Treasury of the State is empty. The Treasurer reported to me on the 24th of September last that there was in the Treasury $21,422 73, which was subject to a deduction for coupons paid by the Bank of the State on the old debt, the amount of which coupons he had not ascertained. The whole of the sum thus reported in the Treasury is, in all probability, already absorbed by the payment of the salaries of civil officers. At this time the Sheriffs in many of the counties are resigning their offices, in order to avoid the duty of collecting the taxes, which is supposed to be impracticable.

Under these circumstances, it is apparently impossible to provide means, by existing laws, for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, and it is manifestly impossible to provide by any means of taxation, for the extraordinary expenses of a military force.

That you might devise some scheme for raising the money, which is indispensably necessary to support troops and to defray ordinary expenses, was another reason for calling you together.

Beyond these two reasons for the call, it is believed by many, and the opinion has been expressed to me, that the election for State officers, ordered at your last session to take place on the first Monday of November next, cannot be held, so as to obtain a fair expression of the public will. In the disturbed condition of the State, with many citizens absent from the State, with excitement existing throughout our whole limits, so that in some districts citizens entertaining one set of opinions would not be permitted to vote, while in other sections those holding opposite opinions would be denied the right of suffrage, it is obviously impossible to have a fair vote taken.

As I concur in the opinion, thus expressed, this question of postponing the election is submitted to your consideration, without any reasoning on my part, in favor of the postponement.

It is proper for me, while calling your attention to this subject of the election, to remind you, that when I was chosen to fill my present position of Provisional Governor, I was chosen to exercise the executive functions until the first Monday of November; yet as the words of the ordinance are, "and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified," the effect of a postponement of the election, will be to continue me in office for a longer period that was contemplated by the Convention when I was chosen, or by me when I accepted the office. It is proper, therefore, that you should at this time select a person to discharge the executive duties during the prolonged period that will elapse before an election can be held. In making such selection, you will remember that you have the whole State from which to make the choice, without confining yourselves to the members of the Convention. It is not necessary that I remind you that the only basis of a safe choice is the good of the people, without regard to personal predilections or party relations. The motto on our State arms—"*Salus populi suprema ex esto*"—furnishes a safe guide in all our public action.

There are other matters upon which there is a desire among the people that you should act, but which, as they have no connection with the duties of the office I hold, and as they partake of the character of ordinary legislation, I forbear to mention in this communication. H. R. GAMBLE.

The following resolution was read at the Convention:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediencies of action by this Convention for the purpose of confiscating the property of all citizens, residents, or persons in this State, who shall, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be found employed in aiding or abetting the rebellion now on foot within its border, and for the application of all property so confiscated—first, to reimbursement of loyal citizens of the State for losses sustained by them in support of the National and State Governments; and, second, to the use of the State; and that the Committee report by ordinance or otherwise.

After the reading of the foregoing, Mr. HOWELL arose and said, rather energetically, "Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be rejected right here. I, for one, do not wish such a resolution to come before a Committee of which I am a member, even for consideration and debate."

Major WRIGHT—I second that motion.

After a little debate on the motion, Mr. HOWELL called for the Ayes and Nays.

The motion to reject the resolution, without referring it to the Committee, was then taken, and resulted in Ayes 22, Nays 28.

The Chairman having announced that the vote was against rejecting the resolution, Mr. HOWELL arose and said that he desired to resign his position as a member of the Committee to which the last resolution was referred.

His resignation was accepted, and Mr. IRWIN was appointed to fill the place made vacant by his resignation.

Mr. STEWART then offered a resolution that the War Department be instructed to establish a guerilla warfare in the State of Missouri in order to banish from its borders armed bands of robbers, plunderers and murderers, who could not be met by the ordinary mode of warfare.

The resolution excited considerable mirth in the audience, a sneer or two from Mr. WRIGHT, and criticisms on all hands.

Mr. STEWART made a brief speech in defence of his resolution, and on a motion being made to lay his resolution on the table, said, "Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my resolution."

The following resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Elections:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to report a bill requiring all voters to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE BATTLE OF GREEN BRIER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, ELKWATER, Oct. 4, 1861.

Geo. S. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: On the night of the 2d of October, at 12 o'clock, I started from the summit of Cheat Mountain to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position on the Green Brier River, twelve miles in advance. Our force consisted of Howe's Battery, Fourth Regular Artillery, LOOMIS' Battery, Michigan Volunteer Artillery, part of DAME'S Battery, Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio Regiments, Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments, (the last four being reduced by continuous hard service and sickness to about half regiments,) parts of ROBINSON'S Company of Ohio, GARRETFIELD'S Reserve and BRACKEN'S Indiana Cavalry—in all about five thousand. MILROY'S Ninth Indiana drove in the enemy's advanced pickets, and deployed to our right, driving the enemy on that flank into his intrenchments. KIMBALL'S Fourteenth Indiana was advanced directly to the enemy's front and right, to drive his advanced regiments from a position suitable for our artillery; this was soon done in gallant style, and our batteries promptly took their positions within about 700 yards of the intrenchments and opened fire. Some of the enemy's guns were visible and others concealed. We disabled three of his guns, made a thorough reconnoissance, and after having fully and successfully accomplished the object of the expedition, retired leisurely and in good order to Cheat Mountain, arriving at sundown, having marched twenty-four miles, and been under the enemy's fire four hours. The enemy's force was about nine thousand, and we distinctly saw heavy reinforcements of infantry and artillery arrive, while we were in front of the works.

We took thirteen prisoners. The number of killed and wounded could not be accurately ascertained, but from those actually counted in the field, and estimated in the trenches which could be seen from the heights, it is believed the number reached at least three hundred. Our loss was surprisingly small—eight killed and thirty-two wounded, most of them slightly—the proximity of our batteries to the intrenchments causing many shots to pass over us. Very respectfully, &c., J. J. REYNOLDS,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

GEO. S. ROSS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

THE SITUATION OF PADUCAH.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

It appears that Gen. LEW. WALLACE has telegraphed from Paducah that an attack from the rebels at Columbus was imminent. The news is not at all alarming. We have direct and minute information of the condition of things at that point up to Thursday night last, and it was the expressed opinion of the Chief Engineer at that time, that if the rebels failed to attack within the next two days, the Federal fortifications would be completed, and the place could be held against any force that might be precipitated upon it. The earthworks are extensive, and the batteries so placed as to command all the principal approaches to the city. The dense forests, on the margin of which the works have been erected, have been leveled for several hundred yards along the whole line, the stumps and trunks remaining, so that an enemy would find it impossible to approach in solid columns, or with cavalry or artillery, except along the main roads, and these, as we have before stated, are effectually covered by the batteries.

The force at Paducah consists of about 8,000, divided into two Brigades, under Gens. WALLACE and PAINE, and the whole Division under Gen. SMITH. This force is composed of some of the finest regiments in the whole country, and officers and men are possessed with the highest spirits and confidence.

The bridge of boats constructed some weeks since across the Ohio River at Paducah was early last week swept away by piles of accumulated drift wood. Since that time no effort has been made to rebuild it, nor is it, as far as we could learn, the wish of any of the military men there that there should be such an effort. The soldiers say they desire no chance for a retreat, and the removal of the bridge takes away the only chance.

We repeat, then, that the country may rest easy as to the situation at Paducah. If the rebels dare to attack the Federal forces there, we predict a most bloody and fearful repulse.

ZOLLICOFFER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Louisville Journal.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, though said to have retreated, is yet at Cumberland Ford with his main force, while his advance is in Laurel County, at London, and in that vicinity, ravaging the country and driving the people from their homes. We are informed, on good authority, that he has not more than from four to six thousand men, and it seems to us that he can and should be driven out of Kentucky before he devastates the whole mountain region. Shall he be permitted to remain in our State until reinforced and enabled to march upon

allowing the claim for freight. Costs to be divided proportionally between vessel and cargo.

For the vessel, Mr. Nash; for the cargo, Mr. Lord.

The Law Respecting Title to Private Letters —Washington's Letters to Col. Lear.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Mullen and Gould.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Eyre his wife vs. Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee his wife.—The opinion of the Court in this case was given in the TIMES of yesterday. The following are separate opinions written by Justices INGRAHAM and GOULD, mainly concurring:

GOULD, J.—For the purpose of deciding this case, it is not necessary to pass on the question whether the letters, which are the subject of the controversy, are, or are not, *property*, at least, in the view I take of the case.

The first difficulty in the plaintiffs' case, seems to me, that it appears from undisputed proof, that an administrator has, without consideration and for the sole purpose of putting title (to what he calls property) out of the estate he is to administer, assigned the letters to a stranger, who thereupon and without consideration, reassigns them to the wife of the administrator; and then this administrator, *not* in his representative capacity, but as an individual, joins his wife in the suit to recover the letters.

If is a fraud on the estate, and the law cannot sanction it, by allowing a representative so to avoid his trust, and assign property for his own benefit. If the letters are property at all, the title remains in the administrator; and these plaintiffs cannot recover.

Again, granting the claim that the letters are property, it would be unheard of that forty years' possession and control, as owner, (plainly so, by all the testimony,) did not constitute a bar, under the statute of limitations, in favor of Mrs. Lear and her estate.

But the proofs are so abundantly strong as to the whole course, acts and declarations of Benjamin Lear in regard to these letters, that there can be no doubt that, as between him (and his estate) and Mrs. Francis Lear, these letters were, by their joint understanding and agreement, hers; hers by such an agreement as accompanied by actual and continued possession, would, of itself, *make* full title to them.

Then if they are to be treated as part of any one's estate, they are part of her estate, and in the absence of any disposition by her, either during her life or by will, they would go to *her* next of kin. And Mrs. Higbee is one of those; while the plaintiffs not only claim by a different and adverse title, but are strangers in blood to Mrs. Lear.

The plaintiffs' claim seems to me utterly without foundation.

Upon the question of *any property* in these letters, the right of publication, as one of literary property, would, for a reasonable length of time, to allow its assertion by publication,) remain in the Writer and his personal representatives. After such a period had elapsed that there ceased to be a probability that this right to publish was treated as a legal right, any one might publish who could procure copies. Before publication, however, and after it, and during all the time, the right to the *papers themselves*, as separate from publishing, would remain in the person to whom the letters were addressed. Whether that right could be treated as for *having value*, as to constitute *property* in the letters, and render them *assets* in the hand of an executor or administrator, is a very different question; and as it is one which, if settled at all, must be so settled as to be applicable to all classes and kinds of correspondence, of every individual in society, including the most confidential communications, as well as the most trivial, it seems to me very dangerous to hold a rule by which rude hands and strange eyes might invade every secret of domestic life, and destroy the happiness of half the families of the land.

It is far safer to leave such matters to be, as they have been, controlled by family considerations and family arrangements. The few cases where (as here) even the lapse of sixty years give a pecuniary value to the papers, do not offer a reason of force sufficient to risk all the other evils of a different rule. They should not be called property in the eye of the law.

INGRAHAM, J.—I do not think that it is necessary for the decision of this case, that we should express any opinion upon the question whether the receiver of letters has any property in them which would pass to his executor, but I do not wish by a mere concurrence in the decision of this case, to assent to the proposition that any such property rests in the executor which he could assign or which would be in his hands assets belonging to the estate. Whatever property there is in the letters, rests in the writer and not the receiver.

He may have a right to retain them when he obtains the possession in the same way as he would a receipt or account to aid him in the settlement of the estate, if they contain anything bearing upon that subject. But further than that, he has no property in them to sell or assign, and they can in no way be used as assets belonging to the estate.

If such letters were of such a character as, in the opinion of the executor, would be productive of injury (if published) to the writer or others, he may destroy them. If he does so, no one could call him to account therefor, and when, as the holder of them as executor, he assigns his property in them to another, he gives no title and confers no right which would vest in the assignee a right of action therefor.

In other matters treated of in the opinions of my brethren, I fully concur, as in the conclusions adopted by them.

All About a Piano—Liability of Bailees.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Wm. Lindeman and Herman Lindeman vs. *Robert Fox and John C. Curran.*—This action was brought to recover of the defendants, the proprietors of Canterbury Hall, a concert saloon on Broadway, the value of a piano rented of the plaintiffs. By a written contract made in January last, the defendants hired the piano for $7 per month, the piano being of the value of $300. The contract was to return it in as good a condition as it was at the time it was hired, the ordinary wear, &c., being excepted. The old Canterbury Hall was subsequently burned, and with it the piano. The only question in the case was whether the defendants were liable for the piano on that contract, it having been destroyed without any fault or negligence of theirs. The Court held that they were liable, according to the following authorities: Beach *vs.* Crain, 2d Comstock, 86; Harmony *vs.* Bingham, 2d Kernan, 99; and Beebe *vs.* Johnson, 19 Wendell, 500. Judgment for the plaintiffs.

G. W. Catterill for plaintiffs; Phillips & Davis for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Charles H. Richardson, Elvey R. Johnson and William Maitland, were tried for conspiring to rob John Higgins on the 21st of May last, at the "Original Palace Concert Hall," in Broadway. Richardson was convicted and remanded for sentence. Maitland was acquitted, and the charge as against Johnson was dismissed.

John Thomas pleaded guilty to stealing six pairs of boots, valued at $12, from the Hudson River Railroad Company, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Thomas Ecles was tried for constructive larceny in carrying off a watch and chain handed to him by John Farrel, and acquitted.

George Roman was tried on a charge of keeping a faro bank, at No. 193 Fulton-street, at which the complainant, Augustus Reyman, alleges that he lost $38. Acquitted.

Frederick W. A. Neyer, charged with picking the pocket of Theodore Zinsanhoefer of $120 in gold coin, was tried and acquitted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Fanshow et al. vs. *Lowe et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to the defendant to appeal without security to the General Term.

Before Justice Gould.

Baily vs. *Baily.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Chamberlain vs. *Richardson et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, with leave to renew on new affidavits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 18, 1861.

$1,000	Treas. 6 ₰ c. 2 yr	99⅞	
1,000	Ill. Cen. B. '77	83	
3,000	Mich. State 6s	83	
1,000	Mich. State 7s	87	
3,000	Georgia State 6s	65	
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	59	
15,000	do	58½	
10,000	Missouri State 6s	43¾	
10,000	do	43¾	
57,000	do	44	
10,000	do	44	
10,000	do	44	
10,000	do	44	
35,000	do	44¾	
5,000	do	44¾	
20,000	do	44¾	
3,000	Califor. State 7s	81½	
1,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73	101	
1,000	Br'k'n C. W. L	97	
1,000	Mi. C.&p.c.Bs. O'd	91	
3,000	C.B.&Q.R.&p'c.b.	92½	
1,900	Chic. &N.W.s f.b.	80½	
1,000	L. Erie&W.1 m.b.	71	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾	
200	do	66¾	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	86	
5	Hanover Bank	71	
250	Pacific Mail St. Co.	92	
100	do	91¾	
40	do	91½	
50	do	b30 92	
650	N. Y. Central R.	77¾	
1050	do	77½	
150	do	b15 77⅝	
50	do	b60 77¾	
350	do	77¾	
50	Erie Railroad	s60 30½	
50	do	31¼	
17	do	30¾	
165	do	31	
100	do	31¼	
100	do	s10 31½	
50	do	b10 31¾	
300	Reading Railroad	35½	
50	Erie Railroad pref'd	49¾	
40	do	49⅞	
10	do	50½	
200	Hud. River R.	37¾	
15	do	37	
100	do	s10 37	
100	Harlem R.	b30 12¼	
100	do	b60 12⅝	
100	do	b10 12⅝	
44	do	12¾	
165	Galena & Chic. R.	71	
50	do	71½	
200	Harlem R. Pref.	31	
250	do	31¼	
200	do	31½	
100	do	b10 31⅝	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 49	
25	do	49⅜	
100	do	b30 49½	
200	do	49¾	
50	do	c 49¾	
50	do	b10 49¾	
36	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18	
350	do	18¾	
200	do	18⅝	
100	do	b10 18⅝	
50	do	b5 18⅝	
50	do	18⅝	
100	do	b10 18¾	
130	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	38	
50	do	s30 37¾	
250	do	b30 38⅜	
100	do	38⅜	
250	Clev. & Tol. R.	36	
550	do	35⅞	
200	do	b30 36	
750	do	35¾	
100	do	s10 35⅜	
100	do	s10 35⅝	
100	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	b10 50	
150	do	49¾	
300	do	49¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U.S. 6s, '81	Con	94
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.		93¾
15,000	do		93
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	Cou	84
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		63¾
4,000	Va. St. 6s		46¾
9,000	do		46¾
8,000	Missouri State 6s		44⅞
10,000	do		44¾
5,000	do		44¾
3,000	do		45
2,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78		82
15,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		92
280	Phœnix Bank		86
205	Pacific M. S. Co.		93
50	do	b5	93
76	Erie Railway		32¾
150	do		32⅝
150	do		32⅝
50	do	b10	32¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	b10	78
200	do		78
200	do		78⅛
250	do		78¼
100	do	b60	78⅜
200	Harlem R. Pref.		33
100	do		33⅛
100	do		33¼
350	Hudson River R.		37⅜
200	do	s60	37
200	Harlem Railroad		13
400	Reading Railroad		35½
150	Mich. Cen. R.		50½
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		67⅛
100	do		67
50	Galena & Chic. R.		71¼
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b15	36⅜
50	do		36⅛
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		64
50	do	b30	64

FRIDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is firm and buoyant to-day. The recovery from yesterday's reaction was foreshadowed last evening, in the closing prices on the Railway Shares and State Stocks. To-day the market reopened with a further improvement in the speculation for the rise, and at the early Board there was a good demand for Stocks, generally at an average rise of 1@1¼ ₰ cent. from the lowest rates of yesterday. To this was added a further improvement of ¼@½ ₰ cent. on the Street, between the Boards, and another advance of ¼ ₰ cent. at the afternoon Board. The upward course of the general market, which was checked yesterday, ostensibly on the letter of the Secretary of State, on the Fortification question, but really because of the rapid and feverish nature of the previous rise, was even more decidedly reflected by the bidding on the Street late in the afternoon; so that on nearly all descriptions the final prices rapidly approached the best sales of Wednesday and Thursday last. There is an evident increase this week in the outside interest in the market, and while this was dashed, for the moment, by the adverse turn of yesterday, the disposition to speculate for the rise returns with increased force to-day, and the final temper of prices at the very close, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, points to much excitement for the next week or ten days. The advance over yesterday's quotations is quite general, including the Federal and State Stocks, as well as the New-York and Western Railway Shares. The following are about the latest quotations:

Central	78¾	Michigan Central	50½
Erie	32⅜	Illinois Central	67¾
Toledo	36½	Missouris	45
Rock Island	51¾	United States 6s, 1881	94¾
Galena	71¾	Pacific	93¾
Mich. Guaranteed	39¼	Panama	117
Michigan Southern	18¾		

The City Bank shares were higher to-day in the bidding, and but few parcels offered:

New-York	88½	Broadway	115
Manhattan	116	American Exchange	85½
Merchants	92	Bank of North America	88½
Mechanics	96¼	Hanover	70
Union	88¾	Metropolitan	94
City	107	Nassau	82
Tradesmen's	92	Shoe and Leather	85
Butchers' & Drovers	103	Corn Exchange	85¼
National	82	Continental	91
Merchants' Exchange	80	St. Nicholas	66
State of New-York	83	Marine	60
Commerce	82	Importers & Trader	86

The changes in the Railway Mortgages are not important. The bidding, however, is firmer than yesterday:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	88	Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. seconds	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100⅜	M. So. assn'd bs	57
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅜	Nor. Indiana firsts	82
Erie R. 7s firsts '88	103¾	N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	75
Erie seconds, ex. '64	100	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	79
Erie sevens, '79	97	Pac. R. 7 per cent. by Mo	40
Erie 7s, thirds, '83	85¼	Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75	89¾
Erie 7s, fourths, '80	74	T. H. & A. firsts, 7s	61
Erie 7s, fifths, '88	65	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8s '70	26
Hudson 7s, firsts, '69	104	T. C. & M. L. G. B.	13
Hudson 7s, thirds, '75	82½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Hudson 7s, c'v'rt. '67	72	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38¾
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70¾
Reading Bonds '66	70	Luck. & Western Bds.	92
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c., 69-73	90	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	76
M. Cen. 1sts n. 8 ₰ c., '82	96	Mil. & P. du C. 1sts, pref.	71
C., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1sts.	92½	Mil. & P. du C. sec's. pref.	52

The following auction sales of State Stocks were made by Mr. A. H. MULLER, by order of the Illinois Bank Department:

3,000 Tennessee 6's, 1892	42¾
31,000 Tennessee 6's, 1898	42¾
5,000 Virginia 6's, 1886	45¾
5,000 Virginia 6's, 1887	45¾
29,000 Virginia 6's, 1894	45¾
3,000 North Carolina 6's, 1854	58¾
4,000 Louisiana 6's, 1900	47¾
2,000 Missouri 6's, 1876, (H. & St. J. R.)	48¾
17,000 Missouri 6's, 1886	44
10,000 Missouri 6's, 1887	44
3,000 Missouri 6's, 1887	44¼
3,000 New-York 7's, 1864	101⅜
1,000 Illinois 6's, 1860	82¾
1,000 Illinois 6's, 1870	82¾
5,000 Illinois Internal Improvement	82
3,250 Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds	81⅜

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for September, were:

1861	$519,579 17
1860	598,341 36
Decrease	$78,762 19

The market for Money has been better supplied to-day, at call, at 6 ₰ cent., than yesterday. There is more buoyant confidence generally in the market owing to the proposition pending before the Associated Banks to anticipate the December installment of the National 7.30 ₰ cent. Loan. The rates on prime discounts are 6@7 ₰ cent on first-class bills as in date. The offering of approved business paper continues moderate; a tact to be ascribed to the improved system of selling Stocks for cash or on very short credits. The Exchanges on Europe for Saturday's steamer close 107½@107¾ on London and f.5.35@f.5.33¾ on Paris for Bankers and 106@107 and f.5.38¾@f.5.36¼ for Merchant bills. The market leaves off quiet. At the Sub-Treasury, the receipts on account of the National 7.30 ₰ cent. Loan are over half a million of dollars. The Committee of Conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, appointed by the Associated Banks yesterday, will not be able to report definitely for some days to come. A rumor obtained this afternoon that the Secretary is unwilling to stipulate for any option on the Funded Stocks of the Government hereafter to be issued, either on 20-year 6 ₰ cents at 90½, or 20-year 7 ₰ cents. at par. This may be so, but not, we believe, for the reason assigned by rumor, that he has any definite offer of the money from Europe at the equivalent of 6½ ₰ cent. at par. The Secretary may have intimated that he has reason to suppose that a considerable sum can be placed in Europe at 6½ ₰ cent., but we doubt whether any formal negotiation has yet been initiated abroad; nor is it desirable that it should be, in the present ruling of the Foreign Exchanges.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $2,918,497—including $567,980 for Treasury Notes and $78,000 for Customs; payments, $2,717,095—including redeemed 6 ₰ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $7,124,649.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 17, and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,011,370	$1,635,367	$581,172
Thrown on market	924,696	1,596,466	750,851
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	95,987,787	67,983,481	38,048,694
Thrown on market	95,923,383	88,435,679	37,774,364

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,031	$292,138	59	$25,202	494	$151,037
Mf. of Cot'n	127	22,834	132	33,232	170	35,574
Mf. of Silk	208	117,397	28	18,660	68	39,695
Mf. of Flax	162	37,422	33	13,840	182	29,255
Miscellan's	64	19,048	2	1,469	13	6,521
Total	1,592	$488,769	284	$92,403	927	$262,082
		92,403				488,769
Total entered		$581,172	Total marketed			$750,851

We are requested to say that Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, No 12 Wall-st., will promptly fill all orders for the new 7.30 Treasury Notes at par. Certified checks and current bank notes will be received in payment. Parties who reside in the country can have their orders filled by return mail or express.

The *Bank Note Reporter* says in regard to the subscription to the National 7.30 ₰ cent. Loan at THOMPSON BROTHERS:

"The Banks of this City are realizing on their Treasury Note loan fully as fast as they desire, and should some decided victory on the Potomac or in the South take place, the Treasury Notes would be either withheld from the public or put at a premium. We certainly think purchasers should not delay investing while they can at Government price, (par and interest since Aug. 19,) at which price we are filling orders, and taking all kinds of funds at very moderate rates of discount—say

All par funds at ..... par.
New-England ..... ¼ dis.
New-York State ..... ¼ dis.
Philadelphia, par ..... ⅜ dis.
Ohio and Indiana ..... ½ dis.
Canada and Michigan ..... 1 dis.

And all Gold and Silver, both American and foreign, at its full market value."

The following are the quotations as reported by Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, for out of town bank-notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala	30
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La	25@30
New-Jersey	¼	Ill. and Wisconsin	10@60
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio and Indiana	⅜@¾
Interior Pennsylv'a	¾@1¼	Missouri	20
Baltimore	¼	Free Indiana	3
Maryland	1¾@2	Tennessee	25@30
Virginia	15@30	Michigan Ins. Co	¾@1
North Carolina	30	Canada	⅞@1
S. Carolina and Ga	30		

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 2 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,809,537	Increase	£13,517
Public deposits	4,909,918	Decrease	900,506
Other deposits	12,145,942	Increase	158,134
Gov't securities	10,733,123	Increase	282,323
Other securities	17,717,494	Increase	278,235
Notes unemployed	6,922,565	Decrease	1,185,350

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,087,955, being an increase of £1,114,375; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,124,626, showing a decrease of £117,615 when compared with the preceding return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 37 bbls. Ashes, 12,359 bbls. Flour, 286 bbls. and 782 bags Corn Meal, 180,145 bushels Wheat, 161,802 bushels Corn, 763 bushels Rye, 5,783 bushels Barley, 11,056 bushels Oats, 1,489 packages Provisions, and 395 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Sales 32 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ₰ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, at previous prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to small lots of Rio, at 15¾c., and 750 bags St. Domingo, in bond, at 13c. ₰ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand, at 20c.@20¾c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, at old figures. Sales, 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATIONS.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	18	18	18½	18¼
Middling, ₰ lb	21½	21¾	21⅞	22
Good Middling, ₰ lb	22	21¼	22½	23

DYEWOODS—Sales: 165 tons Logwood, including St. Domingo, at $16 50, and Jamaica, at $16 ₰ ton.

FISH—Owing partly to the light supplies available, and to the firmness of holders generally, business has been limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Four is less plenty, and is quite stiffly held. The demand is fair, especially from shippers. Sales, since our last, 22,800 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 80, mainly at $5 57 ½@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95, chiefly at $5 85@$5 90 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in request, at full prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey; $3 20 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged quotations.

FRUIT—A cargo of new crop Malaga Fruit was sold at auction to-day. We annex the details: 9,074 pkgs. Raisins, including Bunch, at $3 35@$3 55 for boxes, $1 57½@$1 60 for half do., and 85c.@90c. for quarter do.; also Layers at $3 75@$3 80 for boxes, $1 75@$1 80 for half do., and 92½c. for quarter do.; and 514 boxes Lemons at $4 60@$6 50, cash. The sale was the first of the kind this season.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for export, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. Sales since our last, 218,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western $1 40@$1 48; Amber do. $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 25@$1 25½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 21; Red State at $1 30@$1 32; White Kentucky, $1 42@$1 47, and choice Red Southern at $1 40, ₰ bushel. Corn continues in lively request, at rising prices. Sales 212,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 57c.@61¾c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. for sound; 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 66c. for do. White, ₰ bushel. Oats are actively sought after, including Canadian, at 37c.@39c.; Western at 38c.@40c., and State at 39c.@40c. ₰ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at 70c. for Western, and 76c.@78c. for Northern, ₰ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels, at our quotations. Barley is depressed. Sales 9,200 bushels, including Canada, at 65c.@72c., and State at 61c.@68c., ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is saleable and buoyant at 50c.@70c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at former rates. We quote: New at 15c.@22c., for ordinary to very choice; last year's crop, 10c.@15c. ₰ lb.

INDIGO—Sales 100 cases Manilla at 75c.@$1 05 ₰ lb.

IRON—Sales 200 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at from $22 50@$25 ₰ ton, usual terms.

MOLASSES—No important movements transpired o-day.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in brisk request, and Common has again advanced to $4 62½@$4 75 ₰ 310 lbs., with sales of 5,000 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed, and has declined to $1 55 ₰ gallon.

OILS—Prices are generally firm, but the market is inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales 1,900 bbls. at $15@$15 50 for Mess, the latter rate for uninspected, and $9 75@$10 for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams; 7c.@7½c. for new Hams, and 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 450 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is inquired for at former rates; sales since our last, 215 bbls. at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9@$10 75 for repacked Mess ₰ bbl.; Beef Hams $15@$17 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₰ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 5c.@7¾ ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 100 tcs., at $7@$7 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 500 bags Pepper, at 11½c., cash, ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 315 hhds., including 175 hhds. Porto Rico, at 8¾c., and 140 hhds. Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, 280 boxes Havana, at 7¾c., with 300 bags Siam, and 260 hhds. Melado, on private terms, ₰ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request, at full prices.

TIN—The demand is limited; prices have not varied much.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf in brisk request, and is still on the advance; sales 431 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@14c., and 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@11c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., at 21¾c.@22c., chiefly at 21¾c.@21¾c., ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, today, at irregular rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12¾d. ₰ bushel; Corn, 11d.@11¾d.; ₰ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ₰ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₰ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. @8s. 6d. ₰ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. ₰ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₰ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₰ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
FROM AMERICA.			
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bull	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

A late mail bag by the *Bavaria* will remain open upon Pier No. 21, until 11:50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS ON ARTILLERY.

Artillerist's Manual, by Capt. John Gibson, U. S. A., ½ roan	$5 00
The Hand Book of Artillery, by Capt. J. Roberts, U. S. A., cloth	75
Evolutions of Field Batteries of Artillery, by Gen. R. Anderson, U. S. A	1 00
Instruction in Field Artillery, by Board of Officers.	2 50
Elements of Gunnery, by John T. Hyde	1 00
Straith's Artillery and Fortification, (seventh edition,)	14 00
Taubert on Artillery in the Field	50
Emperor Napoleon's New System of Field Artillery	1 00
Aide Mémoire d'Artillerie, (third edition,)	4 00
Treatise on Ordnance and Naval Gunnery, by Lieut. E. Simpson, U. S. A	In press.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME CO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERO.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Evidence accumulates that the rebel army has really made another general movement in retreat, and has formed an entirely new line of operations, which deprives them of Manassas as their stronghold. Information was yesterday received, that their entire force lately stationed at Leesburgh, has been withdrawn, even to the scouts and pickets, and on Thursday night their pickets were withdrawn from Vienna and in front of Fairfax Court-house. A balloon reconnoissance yesterday, discovered no rebels anywhere this side of Fairfax, and but few there. The disposition of their line is believed to be as described in yesterday's TIMES, with the right resting on the Potomac at Aquia Creek, and the left on the Blue Ridge.

The annoyance on the Lower Potomac was continued yesterday, but no damage to our vessels is reported. Twenty or thirty passed the rebel batteries, all of which were fired upon, but none of which were injured.

The important intelligence is telegraphed from Washington that the Government has determined to commence proceedings forthwith for the confiscation of the real and personal property of persons known to be aiding the rebels. Information is already before the authorities implicating a large number of persons, and their cases will be at once pressed for trial. It is understood that Marshal MURRAY'S visit to Washington, where he now is, is in relation to this matter.

The rebels, it appears, are not satisfied with their defeat at Bolivar, but, taking advantage of the return of our victorious troops to the north side of the Potomac, made their appearance again yesterday morning on Loudon and Bolivar Heights, and renewed the attack upon Major GOULD'S command with their artillery. Major GOULD immediately responded with canister, fired from the 32-pounder columbiad captured on Tuesday, and succeeded in driving them back, but not until they had burnt a mill at which our troops had seized a large quantity of grain, and taken the miller prisoner, whom they accused of giving information to the National troops. The cannonading was still in progress at last accounts—Major GOULD being confident of his ability to keep the rebels from burning Bolivar, as they threatened to do, until such reinforcements arrived as would enable him to cross the river. The inhabitants of Bolivar were flying to the Maryland shore, in anticipation of the place being destroyed.

A rumor is current at Darnestown, Gen. BANKS' headquarters, that the rebel forces are now approaching the Upper Potomac in large numbers, and will probably soon make their appearance in formidable force at all the various fords, having already reached Charlestown. Should this rumor prove to be correct, it is probable that the force now operating in the vicinity of Bolivar is but the advance guard of the rebel army, and there may soon be serious work for Gen. BANKS' army to do.

The Secretary of War has issued an important order, addressed to Major-Gen. FREMONT, on matters connected with that officer's command in the Department of the West. In the first place all contracts are to be made by disbursing officers, and are not to be transferred to irresponsible agents, or to those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. In the next place the Secretary orders the erection of field-works around St. Louis and Jefferson City to be discontinued. The erection of barracks in the former city is also to be discontinued. The attention of Gen. FREMONT is further directed to the report that troops of Gen. LANE'S command have been committing depredations upon Union people in Western Missouri. There seems to be some foundation for this accusation, as the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes evidence of their want of discipline in some particular cases. Gen. LANE himself, however, expressly denies the charge. In the face of the order directing the discontinuance of the works around St. Louis, the *Republican*, of that city, announces that the work is not to be suspended; that the guns are to be immediately mounted, and everything completed within eight days. The *Republican* is probably misinformed.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* announces editorially that Gen. FREMONT is to be removed, after all, and that Gen. HUNTER will command the Missouri Department in his place. The *Gazette* states that Secretary CAMERON, when he went to Missouri, carried an order from the President for FREMONT'S removal, to be delivered or not at his discretion; and that, finding matters in the Department in a very unsatisfactory state, he *did* deliver it to Gen. FREMONT, who asked a delay of a few days in its execution. According to the *Gazette*, however, the change is positively to be made on Tuesday next.

Our advices from Missouri indicate that there may be, after all, a collision between Gen. FREMONT'S army and the rebels, under PRICE. Gen. FREMONT'S headquarters, it appears, are now at Warsaw, on the north bank of the Osage River; and a messenger, who has reached Gen. MCKINSTRY at Syracuse, reports that PRICE has made a stand at Cedar County, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with twenty thousand well-armed and disciplined troops, and a large force of militia. This large force may be accounted for by the supposition that a junction has been formed with BEN MCCULLOCH,—in which case, Gen. FREMONT may have the opportunity to strike a blow at the rebellion in Missouri which will prove effectual. When Gen. FREMONT reached Warsaw, the opposite bank of the Osage was occupied by rebel horsemen, who were soon dispersed with a few rounds of canister. Preparations had already been made, when the messenger left, to lay a pontoon bridge across the river, and the National army was expected to be on the opposite bank on Wednesday night. Advices from the southeastern part of the State report no further depredations by JEFF. THOMPSON'S men. A large force was reported to be about twenty-five miles below Ironton, but their intentions were not known.

A dispatch received in St. Louis from Pilot Knob, above Ironton, gives some particulars of a lively fight between the First Indiana Cavalry, under Major GAVITT, with 600 of the Illinois Twenty-first, and a superior force of rebels. Major GAVITT drew the enemy into an ambuscade, and succeeded in punishing them severely. The affair took place on Thursday morning.

The rebels are carrying it with a high hand in Southern Kentucky, wherever they have obtained a foothold. At Hopkinsville, for instance, where Gen. HAWTHORNE, of the Mississippi Brigade, is in command, he has transferred the Post-office to the charge of a rebel postmaster, and the Southern Kentucky towns are regularly supplied with Southern mails, under the authority of the rebel Postmaster-General. HARDEE, it is stated, has been transferred from Missouri, and is now in command at Bowling Green, with ten thousand troops. Gen. SHERMAN, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, on Thursday telegraphed urgent demands for reinforcements, and Secretary CAMERON, who arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday evening, immediately sent to Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering eight thousand troops to be forwarded at once by special trains. They are already on the way.

The passage of flags of truce between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk has been prohibited for the present. The reason of this will probably be understood as well by the rebels as by ourselves.

The Governor of Iowa has issued a circular urging the people of his State to be prepared for every emergency. In the event of the rebels being successful in Missouri—a possible, though by no means probable issue—their attention would be turned to the invasion of Iowa, and the Governor thinks that suitable preparations should be commenced to meet such a contingency. The Governor authorizes the organization, as a Home Guard, of all able-bodied men liable under law to perform military duty. The force thus organized is strictly for the defence of the State. Every man has to furnish his own clothing, horse and equipments, and all are to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. It seems probable that all the Northern Border States will follow the example of Iowa, and, if so, they will present, in a very short time, an impregnable barrier to the raids of Southern banditti. The conflict in the West must chiefly consist of guerilla warfare, and, to meet this, Gov. KIRKWOOD'S circular suggests the proper remedy. The Home Guard of Indiana—a partial carrying out of the same idea—has already found occasion for active duty in the field, and its services have been of great benefit in strengthening the hands of the Union men of Kentucky.

The details of European news received by the *Arabia* throws clearer light upon the progress of the negotiations relative to Mexico. Beyond a general idea of intervention, nothing is determined. Even the parties are not arranged. Spain, eager to gather more than the others are disposed to take, and perhaps disinclined form leagues with heretics to make war upon the faithful, refuses to enter into the compact, and at the latest advices was preparing to dispatch at once her independent expedition. And that the terms are not arranged we have evidence in the editorial discussions of the London *Times*, *Post* and *Globe*, all papers inspired by official influence, and all treating the question as one still open to suggestion and modification. The *Post* retains its conviction that no inland operations will be necessary or advisable. The *Times* is anxious to have the intervention so guarded that the cause of civil and religious liberty shall not suffer from the despotic tendencies of France, or the bigotry of Spain; and intimates that the latter Power cannot be permitted to realize its plan of separate action. The *Globe* thinks that the United States will concur in any European policy which shall save Mexico from the Southern Confederacy. Evidently, the merest outlines of that policy are still imperfectly sketched. The great questions of bread and labor are agitating France, and, apparently, disquieting its Government. What with the withdrawal of American custom and cotton from the French factories, and the failure of the corn crop, idleness and hunger are falling upon the laboring classes, and, along with them, discontent. It is not impossible that the French Emperor will find ample field for his energies in preserving order at home, without venturing abroad. Or will he repeat a precedent well-authenticated in the French Governmental code, by dazzling and beguiling the people in a blaze of glory evoked by a great foreign war?

The London *Post*, of Oct. 5, contains an editorial article looking almost directly to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Appearing in a journal understood to represent the sentiments of Lord PALMERSTON, it must be accepted, if in no less favorable light, as an attempt to sound public opinion on the subject. The London *Times*, of the same date, discusses the chances of the approaching campaign in the South, with the obvious impression that they incline to the side of the National Government. Such views are, of course, incompatible with the notion of recognition, immediate or contingent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A sufficient proof of the immense strides made by modern science—or, at least, in one branch of it—is afforded in our columns this morning. A telegraphic dispatch, sent *yesterday* from Great Salt Lake City, the Capital of the Territory of Utah, is published, as received from BRIGHAM YOUNG by Hon. J. H. WADE, President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, in Cleveland. The great Apostle of the "Saints" announces the important fact that Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and the laws.

Lieut. HAMILTON H. DALTON, of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*; Surgeon PHILIP LANSDALE, also of the *Saratoga*, and Surgeon WM. M. PAGE, of the storeship *Relief*, who recently arrived from the Coast of Africa in the latter vessel, having tendered their resignations, were yesterday arrested at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and conveyed to Fort Lafayette. Lieut. DALTON is a native of North Carolina; Dr. LANSDALE, of Maryland, and Dr. PAGE, of Virginia.

The United States steam transport *Virginia*, Capt. SNYDER, sailed yesterday afternoon for Fortress Monroe, having on board nineteen of the rebel prisoners captured at Hatteras Inlet, who are to be liberated in accordance with the late order from Washington.

The steamship *Boston*, Capt. CROCKER, proceeded yesterday afternoon to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to take on board sixty cannon (32-pounders) for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Elsewhere will be found the address of the German Union League to the German voters of New-York.

The obsequies of TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS were celebrated yesterday by the Irish citizens of New-York with a public procession, in which a large number of local Hibernian Societies and delegations from other cities assisted. The procession moved by a circuitous route from Twenty-third-street to Pier No. 44, North river, where the coffin was deposited on board of the steamer that is to convey it to Ireland.

Concurring opinions in the case of EYRE *vs.* HIGBEE, relating to the right of property in letters, and the title thereto, will be found in the law column. The opinion of the Court was given yesterday.

The stock market yesterday recovered a large portion of Thursday's decline, and speculation set in afresh, in the afternoon, for higher prices. The National stocks of 1881, coupon, left off 94¼; New-York Central, 78¼@78¾ ₩ cent. Exchange on London steady at 107½@107¾.

A fair demand prevailed for Flour, and a brisk inquiry for Wheat, Corn and Oats, yesterday, at buoyant prices generally. Light sales of Groceries, Fish, Candles, Metals, Foreign Liquors, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were reported. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Hay, Raisins, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Whisky were pretty actively sought after. Cotton, Beef, Dyewoods, Lime and Soap were quiet. Very moderate foreign engagements transpired.

The Rebel Change of Front.

Our reports from Washington indicate that the rebel army in front of the Capital has made a very important change in its position within the last few days. Its extreme left has been withdrawn from Leesburgh,—its right has been extended southward, so that it now rests on the Potomac at Aquia Creek,—and the whole army has been formed behind the Rappahannock, which now serves to protect it as Bull Run did before. Some of our cotemporaries represent this as a *retreat*, and as indicating an unwillingness to fight a battle in front of Washington. We do not regard it in that light. On the contrary, it seems to us a strategetic movement of decided skill, and one which may have an important influence on the progress of the war.

The original object of collecting the Rebel Army in front of Washington was, undoubtedly, the seizure of the Capital. This purpose, we are inclined to think, was virtually abandoned some time ago. The battle of Bull Run shook their confidence in their ability to accomplish it by a direct attack. There is no doubt that a plan was formed for invading Maryland on the 20th of September, the day on which it had been agreed that the rebel Legislature should pass an ordinance of secession; but this scheme was thwarted by the arrest of the members and the dispersion of that body. Since that time the rebels have aimed at nothing more than to prevent the advance of our army towards Richmond. And this recent change of front, in our judgment, has for its object the prevention of a flank movement, which they supposed Gen. MCCLELLAN intended to make in that direction. Whether he had any such purpose or not, as a matter of course we have no means of knowing. But it is very clear that the rebels *believed* that he had, and they have taken their measures accordingly.

A glance at the map of Virginia will show that Richmond lies nearly south of Washington, and that for over one-third of the whole distance the Potomac River offers an easy mode of transportation. An army advancing in this direction leaves Manassas on its right, and passes, in fact, completely in its rear. Any such movement, or any indications of it, would of necessity compel the rebels to abandon that position and meet our forces much lower down. That they have foreseen the possibility of such a flanking movement, is clear from the fact that, for some time past, they have been erecting batteries at the junction of Aquia Creek with the Potomac. It has generally been represented that the object of these batteries was to command the navigation of the Potomac River; but, though this may have been part of their purpose, the fact that they have not opened them before now, and the secrecy which has attended their construction, would indicate that they were designed for other service. It is now asserted that the right wing of their main army rests upon the river at that point, and that it numbers 30,000 or 40,000 men, supported by these batteries and protected by intrenchments. If this proves to be true, and if their army has changed its position in the manner reported, bringing its left wing down towards Manassas, and covering its lines against attack by the Rappahannock instead of Bull Run, it is because they felt the necessity of providing against a powerful attack upon their flank and rear from that direction.

It is difficult to believe, moreover, that they would have made so important a change in the disposition of their army without very substantial grounds for believing it necessary. By it they uncover their left flank, and render it perfectly easy for Gen. BANKS to advance upon them by way of Leesburgh. They must have had very strong reasons for believing that an army intended to move by way of Aquia Creek. If they derived it from information, it shows that they must have spies in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters; if they acted upon observation of the movements of our forces, it shows that they have skillful and accomplished Generals.

The movement is likely to have an important effect on the conduct of the campaign. It may change entirely the programme of the Commanding General; or it may hasten its execution. Meantime, it is a public duty to await patiently the progress of events.

The Blockade of Charleston.

The escape of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, from the harbor of Charleston, S. C., on the night of the 11th inst., causes much vexation to the Government, and, according to report no little excitement in the diplomatic circles of Washington. The *Nashville* bore two fully accredited Ministers of the Confederate Government to the two first Courts of Europe—Hon. JOHN M. MASON to England, and Hon. JOHN SLIDELL to France. It is supposed that the arrival of these two functionaries, who have been eminent in the United States service, with two distinguished gentlemen, Mr. MACFARLAND, of Virginia, and Mr. EUSTIS, of Louisiana, as Private Secretaries—representing the Confederate Government, and having sailed in their own steamer direct from a leading port in the South, which is claimed to be blockaded, will have a profound effect in Europe, very favorable to the independence of the Confederate States. This opinion will prove erroneous.

We do not believe that any remarkable sensation will be made by the arrival of the *Nashville* abroad. The fact that steamers can run the strictest blockade, and do now and then do so, is well enough known. The like happens to all nations attempting a blockade. It is notorious in Europe, as it is here, that the *Sumter*, the *Gordon*, the *Dixie*, and numerous less important craft, have escaped the vigilance of blockading squadrons and got upon the high seas. Once there, why should they not set sail for Liverpool or Havre, if the commanders were so disposed? We do not see that the mere presence of the *Nashville* in European waters can be regarded as conclusive of the inefficiency of the American blockade, any more than the presence of the *Sumter* at Surinam or Curacoa. And the fact that JOHN M. MASON and JOHN SLIDELL, or John Doe and Richard Roe are passengers, is wholly without bearing on the question of the blockade, or the accomplished fact of Southern independence. The escape of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to Europe is to be regretted, only in proportion to the ability and influence of the men. And with regard to MASON, there will be no anxieties entertained by those who know him. A more incapable, maladroit diplomat could scarcely have been chosen from among the public men of the Confederate States. MASON is constitutionally dull and heavy in all his mental operations. He will be voted a bore by every intelligent English statesman he comes in contact with. JOHN SLIDELL is a very different sort of man. He is bold, cunning and unprincipled. He is capable of mischief; but will, no doubt, overdo his part in France, and expose his cause to the derision of the astute Ministers of LOUIS NAPOLEON. They with their master will need no lessons in statecraft from JOHN SLIDELL, or any other schemer of the New or Old World. On the whole, we are firm in the belief that MASON and SLIDELL are no improvement upon DUDLEY MANN and YANCEY.

Nevertheless, the escape of the *Nashville* is a mortifying event, and the report is that the commander of the blockading squadron at Charleston has been, or will be, ordered to Washington, to give an account of himself. This may or may not be so: but the escape of this steamer is by no means the first event of the kind that has taken place.

The first blockading service at Charleston was performed by the frigate *Minnesota*, Com. STRINGHAM, a screw steamer of 44 guns and 522 men, aided by the propeller *Flag*, 6 guns, and *Montgomery*, 5 guns. These vessels were doing service at Charleston up to the 7th of June. On that day, the *Wabash*, Capt. SAMUEL MERCER, a screw frigate of 44 guns, relieved the *Minnesota*, and the propeller *Union*, 4 guns, took the place of the *Montgomery*. The *Wabash*, the *Flag*, and the *Union*, then constituted the blockading squadron. On the 19th of June, the *Union* captured two valuable prizes, the *America*, and the *Solferino*—the latter a Baltimore brig laden with coffee—that were trying to run the blockade.

On the 1st of August the screw frigate *Roanoke*, Com. PENDERGRAST, arrived at Charleston and relieved the *Wabash*, which latter vessel was to come North for repairs. On the 6th of August the *Roanoke*, the *Vandalia*, Capt. LEE, sloop-of-war, 20 guns, and *Seminole*, screw sloop, 5 guns, were found constituting the blockading squadron. On the 21st August the *Vandalia* pursued and captured the schooner *H. Middleton*, that was trying to escape from the harbor. On the 1st of September a brig of 200 tons, by sailing close to shore, broke the blockade and entered Charleston harbor. She was closely pursued by the *Vandalia* and *Roanoke*, the latter having followed into 4½ fathoms water, while herself drawing 23 feet. The pursuit would have been effectual but for the heavy draft of the vessels.

On the 1st of September, the *Wabash*, Capt. MERCER (having participated three days before in the bombardment and capture of Fort Hatteras,) returned to Charleston Harbor and took her old place, relieving the *Roanoke*. The *Roanoke* returned to Old Point, where, on the 8th of the month, Com. PENDERGRAST had his connexion with the West India Squadron dissolved by the Department, and he retired to Philadelphia to await other service.

On the 20th of September, the Navy Department made its sweeping changes in the command of vessels at Old Point. Com. STRINGHAM, of the *Minnesota*, was relieved of his position as flag-officer, and Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, of the *Congress*, appointed in his place. Capt. NICHOLSON was taken from the *Roanoke*, and Capt. MERCER from the *Wabash*. Capt. JOHN MARSTON, of the *Cumberland*, was transferred to the *Roanoke*. The *Wabash*, being then at Charleston harbor, did not at once receive Capt. MERCER'S successor.

On the 28th of September, the *Roanoke*, then eight days under her new commander, Capt. MARSTON, sailed for Charleston, arriving there Oct. 1, and relieving the *Wabash*, which sailed on the 3d for New-York direct. The *Vandalia* and the *Flag* were left with the *Roanoke*; and these three vessels were doing duty as blockading squadron on the 11th inst., when the steamer *Nashville* escaped. And they are still there. What is a little singular, on the very day when the *Nashville* ran the blockade, a writer on board of the *Vandalia* addressed a letter to a Philadelphia paper, boasting of the fact that Charleston was then "effectually blockaded," and "waterproof," and adding that the gunboat *Seminole* had joined the squadron the night before (10th,) and would aid the *Roanoke*, *Vandalia* and *Flag* in doing their already perfect work. It is not possible to conceive that the *Nashville* escaped from any connivance of the commander of the *Roanoke*, for that would involve the complicity of the officers of three vessels besides, which is wholly unreasonable. We must admit the escape to be one of the accidents of a state of blockade, which it is impossible to prevent wholly.

It will be seen from the review we have given of the blockade of Charleston, that Commodore STRINGHAM was the chief officer up to 7th of June. Under his administration the *Jeff. Davis*, privateer, got to sea. From June 7 to Aug. 1, Capt. MERCER was chief officer. Under his administration the *Gordon*, a privateer of 400 tons, and *Dixie*, a privateer of 100 tons, got to sea. A writer on board the *Wabash* sent a letter, dated July 11, to a New-York paper, making serious complaints of Capt. MERCER'S conduct, which we will not here call up. Capt. MERCER took some valuable prizes, as before stated, of vessels that tried to run his blockade.

From Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, Commodore PENDERGRAST was the chief officer of the Charleston blockading squadron. The *Vandalia* captured the *Middleton* during this time. But on the whole the blockade was not effectual. The Charleston papers of the 10th September, published that within a month previous fourteen vessels had run the blockade and entered Charleston harbor, and that duties to the amount of $180,000 had been collected on their cargoes.

From Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, Capt. MERCER, of the *Wabash*, was again in command of the blockading squadron. Of course he comes in for his share of the blame for the large entries at the Charleston Custom-house for the month ending Sept. 1, unless he can show that they were all made in August.

From Oct. 1 till the present date, Capt. MARSTON, with the *Roanoke*, has remained in command at Charleston. If the escape of the *Nashville* is all that can be laid to his charge, it does not appear that his case stands out as signally worse and harder to defend than those of his predecessors.

The Defence of New-York.

To put the fortifications of New-York in the condition designed by the Engineer Bureau, will cost three and a-half millions of dollars, and an amount of time which will render their completion too late for present emergencies. And when they are finished, at this cost, it is by no means agreed, among military authorities, that they can destroy, or even stop, an entire iron-clad fleet and its accompanying swarm of gunboats. Let one frigate, or a dozen gunboats, once get past the one East River fortification, or out of shot-range up the North River, and this City is at the mercy of their shells. There is no doubt that a very few fifteen-inch shot would smash in the *Warrior's* sides *if* they were to hit her—but the *Warrior* sails at fifteen knots, while any one fort would not be within telling shot-range of her for more than fifteen minutes. Speed, iron mail, and subdivision of attacking force, are features of modern warfare which make running the gauntlet of *forts* more feasible than it was in old times. It is difficult enough to hit a rapidly-moving object at all; add to this the necessity of hitting and disabling a great number of small objects—gunboats—while shifting their course in every direction, and the task of keeping a fleet at bay by fixed guns on shore, seems almost hopeless. Were this our defence if we had these fourteen forts completed, armed and manned, what is it now?

How to put these waters in a state of complete defence then, right away, by some other means, is a consideration of the most serious importance. In the first place, obviously enough, to harass and delay the enemy, and keep him longer within range of the forts. In the second place, to follow up his gunboats and fight them in detail, as this is the only way to make sure even of hitting them at all. And lastly, to get heavy enough guns *close* enough to his mailed ships to smash their sides in. All of which is a theory to which the most learned experts will not object. How is it to be done? No one doubts, we presume, that the Stevens battery, with its eight 15-inch guns, 20-mile speed, 6½-inch sloping cover, and immense hull, would render the navigation of these waters difficult and perilous by any of the foreign frigates that we read of. We should not allow that formidable vessel to lie in dock at Hoboken for the want of half a million dollars—a vessel which, there is every reason to believe, would be an impregnable fort all the way from the light-ship to the Battery—when we are ready to spend seven times that sum on the completion of fortifications that will cover that distance. But is there not a still better way to secure immediate and perfect defence? Would not twenty or fifty *little* vessels, rendered impregnable by the same certain armor—water—and capable of dogging an enemy in front, behind and on either side, with the heaviest calibres, from Sandy Hook to Governor's Island—would not such a fleet delay an enemy, and, with the aid of land batteries, complete his destruction, if anything could? It is not a matter of speculation, but a matter of fact, that water, in virtue of its perfect non-elasticity, is a complete protection against cannon-shot. A vessel, therefore, that is submerged, cannot be destroyed by them. A few inches below the water line, shot may strike hard, indeed, but so much of their force is spent in the water that a moderate thickness of armor a foot or two in depth, will certainly keep them out. The only risk is of shells or shot dropped from a great height upon the deck, if the deck is not submerged, also; but this is so extremely difficult to do, that this risk is hardly worth considering. Besides, small vessels of 100 to 150 feet length, submerged so that there is really nothing but a *line* to aim at, would not be often hit, at say half a mile range—a distance at which the large guns of the small craft could do most accurate and terrible execution upon the high sides of ordinary vessels.

Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS has completed a vessel of this description at Bordentown, and is now waiting only for a gun of the proper dimensions, and some supplementary fittings, to test its efficiency. It is simply an iron boat 100 feet long, with 20 feet beam and 4 feet minimum depth, to be submerged to the deck—7 feet—in action. It is divided into four water-tight compartments, of which those at the ends are for water, and the second aft compartment for the boiler and engines. Around the gunwale, forming complete bulwarks and a projection to give the vessel stability, is a triangular structure of timber, 3½ feet wide, and 18 inches thick as it lies on the edge of the deck, and projecting 15 inches beyond the vessel's side and down into the water. This may be riddled with shot, without injury as to the special purpose designed. Only two other things project above the water—the chimney and the gun. That the gun will be hard to hit, even at short range, especially *while moving, from a moving object*, no expert will deny. When hit it is not necessarily disabled, and when disabled it is only one of a proposed fleet. The gun is trained from below deck—an arrangement already tested—and *loaded* from below, with great celerity and convenience, through a hatchway in the second forward compartment, into which its muzzle is pointed after each discharge. Thus all the men, except one gunner, are protected, and he is behind the gun. Since the vessel can be turned end for end in two minutes by her two screws—a fact derived from experiment—she can stand head-on, follow an enemy closely, expose a small surface to be hit, and be protected by the sea and by the water in her forward compartment. To pump out these compartments and rise three feet, so as to run at ten to twelve knots, is but a few moments' work. Such a vessel can, of course, chase and sink any unprotected gunboat, and run across flats, in which our lower bay abounds, to escape or to get ahead of larger vessels. The cost of such a boat, thoroughly built and armed, will not exceed $20,000,—or about a third the cost of our present gunboats, which can be destroyed with one single shell filled with molten iron, such as the English carry. But little time—not above two months—and half a million dollars would suffice for a fleet of twenty-five or thirty; and with such a fleet, itself almost impregnable, and carrying say thirty of the largest guns into the midst of an enemy's fleet, in addition to the forts as they might be armed, and the land batteries at various points as they might be constructed, during the same time, there is no doubt that our harbor would be safe. These little vessels, however, are not a fixture. If there is anything imperatively and immediately needed in our assaults upon Southern coasts, it is certainly light-draft vessels, heavily armed, and to a greater degree than anything yet afloat protected from shot. Here is a chance for great results at small cost and short notice.

THE SEA-CHASE AFTER THE FUGITIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.—Everybody, no doubt, is now following in fancy the great sea-chase of our leash of sea-dogs after MASON and SLIDELL, the brace of Confederate "Plenipotentiaries"—the rarest piece of sport of the season. The three steamers which the Government has dispatched after the *Nashville*, are now many hundreds of miles out on the blue Atlantic, under full stress of steam and full crowd of canvas. The rebel fugitives will doubtless make their best "time," for they run with the fiend at their heels, and the Davis diplomats would probably rather go to Davy's locker than fall into the hands of the pursuers. For any good it will do the Confederate cause, we don't care the toss of a Confederate picayune whether the precious pair of "Plenipotentiaries to the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud" ever reach their destination; but in a mere artistic sense, we own it would afford us a very lively satisfaction should our fellows catch the scoundrels. What are the chances of the chase?

The *Nashville*, it appears, escaped on the night of Friday last: two of our gunboats left this port in pursuit on the following Wednesday night. The fugitives have thus five days' start. But there are other elements to be taken into account. In sailing from the latitude of Charleston, they have either to take the hypothenuse of a triangle or (if they followed the Gulf Stream northward, which is more likely,) the two other sides. We thus have to take off from their advantage the distance from Charleston to New-York. This is about sixty hours: so that it reduces their start to about two days and a half. The *Nashville* has once already, we believe, made the passage of the Atlantic in twelve days—which would leave our steamers nine and a-half days to track the game. The Atlantic *has* been traversed in that time; but whether the gunboats sent in pursuit can do it is another matter. Nevertheless, let them put on every pound of steam, and crowd every inch of sail. And meanwhile say we, *Vogue la galère!*

Maybe, though, it is suggested, the game has "doubled" on its pursuers. There's the rub! Those who know the draft of the *Nashville*, and the depth of water on the Charleston bar, doubt if she could get out of the harbor with sufficient coal to carry her across the Atlantic. She may thus stop at Havana or some of the West India ports, (say Kingston or Bermuda,) or else run up to Halifax, and there either take in a full stock of coal, or else transfer her passengers, mail and freight to one of the British steamers. This, of course, would throw the hounds completely off the scent, and make the chase all for nothing.

The moral is obvious. The Atlantic Ocean is a pretty wide place, and the chances of our vessels overtaking the fugitive steamer are not first-rate. But the channel out of Charleston harbor is *not* a very wide place,—and ought to be watched a good deal more sharply than it has been by our blockaders hitherto.

A SENSIBLE ENGLISH SPEECH ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—It is quite a luxury to find a speech by an Englishman on the American Rebellion which evinces anything like an accurate knowledge of its character, or a just estimate of its prospects. Mr. FORSTER, member of Parliament for Bradford, delivered a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, in that town which substantially meets both these requirements. He is not humbugged in the least, either by the clamor of British Abolitionists

that the war is not waged for the emancipation of the slaves, nor by the selfish demand for peace on the pretext that the South cannot be conquered. He sees the necessity which compels the North to fight for the Government, and understands, moreover, that the war is waged against the political power of Slavery. His address is in marked contrast with that which Mr. LINDSAY made to his constituents at Sunderland a few days before. It is not at all impossible that in course of time the English may come to take a very sensible view of our affairs.

The Affair Below New-Orleans.

Some days must elapse ere we can obtain reliable information concerning the late reported naval engagement at the mouth of the Mississippi. All details yet received have come through purely rebel sources, and if they are not wholly false, they are, without doubt, greatly exaggerated. This is almost demonstrated by the discrepancies that appear in the different accounts of the affair.

The Southern papers, from which alone we derive our information, published originally two dispatches—one dated from New-Orleans at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and the other, signed by HOLLINS, dated at Fort Jackson the same day. The first account states, with distinctness, that the engagement began at 45 minutes past 3 on the 12th; that it was continued one hour, and was renewed at 9 A. M. HOLLINS, on the other hand, says that he attacked the blockaders on the night of the 11th. The first dispatch says that the engagement began at the "Head of the Passes;" HOLLINS says he drove our ships "on the Southwest Bar," twenty miles lower down. A third dispatch says that HOLLINS arrived in New Orleans on the 12th, and that on that night the city was illuminated in honor of the presumed victory. If so, he, as a conqueror, must have been unaccountably rapid in his movements, for the place where the engagement occurred is a hundred miles below New-Orleans!

This braggart, who talks of having defeated the United States squadron, must, according to his own story, have fled precipitately from the scene of his victory, else he could not have reached New-Orleans the same night, or even Fort Jackson, whence he dated his telegram. It is utterly impossible that he could have waited to note the effects of his "peppering." It may be that some accident has happened to our squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi,—possibly a vessel has run aground, and has been fired at from a safe distance. But it is highly improbable that the bluster of HOLLINS has any foundation in fact. It is quite on a par with his report of the San Juan bombardment, when the guns of the *Cyane* were exercised with such terrible energy upon half a dozen miserable bamboo shanties.

A COMMONPLACE MIRACLE.—We publish this morning news which left Utah *yesterday!* The completion of the Pacific line of telegraph to Great Salt Lake City brings us into immediate communication with our polygamous friends of Mormondom. Twenty-five years ago this would have been deemed a miracle;—now, so commonplace a matter has telegraphic communication become, that it will scarcely elicit a passing remark. The first message, moreover, is a protest from BRIGHAM YOUNG against secession. This is scarcely less surprising than the other. He has evidently forgiven the United States Government the war it waged upon him a few years since, or else he fears the South might prove still worse masters than Uncle Sam.

AN ALARMING DEMONSTRATION.—The *Express*, which is a sort of "What is it" among newspapers, has been excessively sad for a long time because nobody else seemed to "comprehend" things as well as itself. We are a little alarmed to see that it has taken to complimenting the TIMES of late for a degree of wisdom in some faint degree approaching its own. In one of its unnumbered last evening's issues it says:

"The TIMES, which so often fails, in its articles, to understand the war, or to comprehend the enemy, today, we are happy to see, *philosophically*, appreciates the spirit and power of the South, if not the *quasi* politico-philosophical character of the contest."

We hope we do nothing of the kind. We have not the slightest idea of the *What is it's* meaning,—but it must be something very bad. If we thought there was any foundation, in anything we have said or done, for the opinion expressed of us, we should go to Bloomingdale and put ourselves under Dr. BROWN'S care at once, for fear of becoming as muddy and as idiotic as the *What is it* itself.

The *Express* goes on to say that we must "comprehend the enemy." Of course we must,—we must "comprehend *all* vagrom men." Dogberry got the start of the *Express* in that sentiment,—though great minds often hit upon the same ideas. But this task belongs to McCLELLAN, and not to us. Let the *Express* talk to him on the subject.

Explanatory Note from G. Mason, Esq., of Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 15th has accidentally fallen into my hands, and I have with no little surprise seen the following statement:

"Mr. MASON, a leading Secessionist, who has a fine estate below Hunting Creek, has not left his house for months. Near his lawn Gen. JAMESON has fixed his headquarters, and on his farm are several camps. He is a cousin of JAMES M. MASON, and has been seeking permission to go beyond our lines to another place which he owns a few miles below."

This points so directly at me that it cannot be mistaken; I ask, therefore, as an act of justice, that the following correction be made in your next issue: It is untrue, I care not from what source derived, that I am a "leading Secessionist." I have never been, at any period, a politician; nor was I ever engaged in public life (unless being a Justice of the Peace, many years ago, can be called such) since the last war with Great Britain, through which I served my country. From that time to the present hour I have been (and for long years past entirely so) a recluse, devoted solely to my family and books. I was never at a public meeting but once in my life, and that was six and twenty years ago. I do not believe there are half a dozen persons in the world who ever heard me express my opinions on the subject of the present controversy which divides the country—and to them, my personal intimate friends, only in private. Chained at home by old age and disease, I have not been even as far as the town of Alexandria, little more than a mile distant, within the last four years; and not three times, in that interval, a half mile from my own door. I have not gone beyond my own gate since the United States troops crossed into Virginia; and, I may add, have not written a syllable or sent a message to any one beyond their lines in the same space of time. Nor have I received a letter or even a message from any one there.

I will correct another error of this statement, though it is one of but little importance: I have *not yet sought* permission to go beyond their lines. Though, since my home has lately lost all its privacy and comfort, from having my whole estate converted into a camp, I have expressed a desire to remove my family to a place of quiet retirement, and designated a farm I own down the river.

G. MASON.

SPRING BANK, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

THE McMANUS OBSEQUIES.

A Great Concourse and Procession.

Since the arrival of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on its return from Virginia, there has not been assembled in the streets of New-York so large a throng of the children of Ireland as that which yesterday lined them, from Twenty-third-street, along Broadway to the Park, and from Broadway along Canal-street to the North River. The series of pageants and receptions which have attended the progress of the honored remains of TERRENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, from the distant shores of California toward their destined resting-place in the land of the dead patriot's birth, closed yesterday with a scene which strongly marks the sympathy still felt by the Hibernians in America for the doctrines and the leaders of the Young Ireland Party. Early in the morning, a vast multitude began to assemble at the Twenty-third-street ferry, and by 10 o'clock, when the body was landed and received by the appointed Committee, every adjacent space was packed with a dense mass of men, women and children, all full of interest in the occasion, and eager not to lose a glimpse of the scene.

A handsome military escort was in waiting, attired in the well-known uniform which has so often blended its typical green with the colors of our own national flag, not only in the pageantries of peace, but on the field of war.

At about 10½ o'clock, the procession began to move up Twenty-third-street, in accordance with the programme, the military, preceded by a fine band playing mournful dirges, leading, and the hearse flanked on either side by the representatives of the various Counties of Ireland following. Next came in carriages the California delegation, consisting of Capt. M. C. SMITH and JAMES KAVANAGH, Esq., after whom followed Messrs. DANIEL CORCORAN and ANDREW MCGUIRE.

The order of the succeeding procession was much as follows:

The New-York Delegation, a numerous and respectable body of men.

A number of invited guests.

Delegations from Boston, Albany, Philadelphia and many other cities and towns.

The Committee of Arrangements.

Then, led by Marshal WM. ACKERSON, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, from Brooklyn.

Marshal M. O'SULLIVAN and the United Benevolent Society of 'Longshoremen.

Marshal EDWARD DUFFY and the Thomas Francis Meagher Club, with fine music and banners, and superb regalia.

Marshal MICHAEL ROWARTY and the New-York Hibernian Benevolent Society.

Marshal J. MCDWYER and the St. James' Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.

Marshal EDWARD L. CAREY and the Father Mathew Temperance and Benevolent Society.

Next, the United Sons of Erin, with music, the Sun-burst, and handsome trappings, advanced in full ranks, all neatly attired in black, which gave the greater relief to the rich adornments of the Union insignia.

The Hamilton Rowan Club and a throng of citizens on foot and in coaches, brought up the rear, the whole procession skillfully and quietly conducted by Chief Marshal JOHN O'MAHONEY and his Aids, Messrs. Thos. Kearns, James Sandford, Patrick Flanigan, Thomas Monahan, Thomas Ryan, Michael Gillen, Wm. H. Hogan and Michael Gorman.

The head of the procession passed up Twenty-third-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to Grand, the various associations which were stationed in the different streets leading into the great thoroughfare, joining the line successively, and one by one, as they were uncovered by the advance. This arrangement was well planned and well conducted. Unfortunately, however, the last night's rain had made the streets miry and slippery in the extreme, and on Broadway but half of the road was, by a sort of sufferance apparently spontaneous on the part of omnibus and wagon drivers and hackmen, conceded to the funeral of a man whose memory is cherished by so large a body of our citizens from Maine to California.

The way was certainly not cleared as upon most similar occasions, and the crowds on the sidewalks, as well as the marching array, was seriously incommoded by entangled vehicles and recalcitrant hack horses. Most of the spectators brought away mementoes of the occasion on their clothing, representing the National stars in number, and sometimes in size, with the important difference that the blazonry was done in New-York mud.

Along Grand-street to East Broadway, down East Broadway to Chatham-square, down Chatham-street and Park-row to Broadway, up Broadway to Canal-street, and down Canal-street to Pier No. 44, on the North River—the march continued, thousands moving with it in one great, silent army, on either sidewalk, keeping slow step to solemn dirges.

At the pier, the coffin containing all that is perishable of TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, was removed from the hearse and carried on board the steamer that is to bear it away to the Island shore which the exile left with hopes so fair of a free and happy home in the great Republic, until a brighter day for him should dawn over the land he left.

His was a sad fate—to perish, far from home, in the very agony of his new country, and before he had beheld the full regeneration of the old one!

It seemed strange to many who were present, that the Western Continent, which had afforded him a shelter, could not furnish him a grave.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ELDRIDGE-STREET.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the five-story brick building No. 91 Eldridge-street. Messrs. GROTH & TRABERT, mahogany and lumber dealers, occupied the second floor, and their loss is in the neighborhood of $1,200. The fire extended to the third floor, occupied by STEVENS & SMITH, carriage-makers. Their loss is about $800, upon which there was no insurance. The fourth floor was occupied by GEORGE HELM, as a carpenter and cabinet-maker's shop. His loss is about $300; no insurance. Mr. STEVEN THORNE occupied the fifth floor, as a piano-forte manufactory. His loss amounts to about $1,500, upon which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. CHARLES GESSEL, and was damaged to the extent of about $2,000; insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but the Fire Marshal was yesterday investigating the matter.

FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS RELEASED.—U. S. Marshal MURRAY yesterday released ROBERT MUIR and J. J. CHAPIN from confinement in Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State. MUIR would not take the oath of allegiance, but signed an obligation to do nothing prejudicial to the United States Government. He is from Charleston. CHAPIN, who was arrested at Saratoga Springs, took the oath. F. O. HASKINS, another prisoner, was offered his liberty if he would take the oath of allegiance, but he refused.

CONVENTION OF PREACHERS.—The local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are to meet in Convention in the Green-street Church, in this City, to-day. By referring to our religious notices it will be seen that the exercises of to-morrow will be of an interesting character—and that the annual sermon will be preached on Monday by Rev. ISAAC P. COOK, of Baltimore.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon a boy, whose name could not be ascertained, aged about six years, was run over and instantly killed by Car No. 32, on the Second-avenue Railroad. The driver of the car, CHRISTOPHER DELANEY, was arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The boy's parents reside at No. 32 Vandewater-street.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.—The Eighth Ward Police yesterday arrested two boys, named THOS. CRAIG and JOHN H. HOLMES, who are charged with the commission of a burglary in Albany, a few months since. They were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Albany authorities.

OPTHALMIC.—DR. MARK STEPHENSON commences the introductory to his course of lectures on the Eye, at the Opthalmic Hospital, No. 63 Third-avenue, this afternoon, at 4 P. M. His subject will be "The Penalties and Rewards of Professional Life."

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—The bark *John Fyfe*, Capt. LUTHER, from Glasgow, arrived at this port yesterday, and was immediately seized by Surveyor ANDREWS. One-sixteenth of the vessel is owned by HENRY BRIGHAM, of Savannah, Ga.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania; C. M. Clay, Jr., of Kentucky; Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of Albany; Hon. Russell Sage, of Troy; Hon. Timothy Davis, of Boston; Hon. John McKinney and Ex-Gov. Dewey, of Michigan; H. Murray and W. W. Wright, of Oswego; George W. Warren, A. Remick and George Everett, of Boston, U. S. M. Company, of Delaware; Capt. Anthony, of New-Bedford, and J. G. Hollister, of Missouri, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bishop H. W. Lee and lady, of Iowa; Charles Clement, of Vermont; S. Ryee, of Indiana; Dr. George Latrop and family, and S. C. Baker and lady, of California; George Rowland, of Massachusetts: N. Kingsland, of Pennsylvania, and E. Brooks, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; Capt. Stanton, of Binghamton; B. R. Perkins, of the United States Army; Major A. M. Sletson, from Fortress Monroe; John F. Keene, of Philadelphia; Capt. Warder, of Rochester; W. M. Bowes, of Connecticut, and E. W. Mayo, of New-York, are at the ASTOR House.

Capt. P. A. Davis, of Fortress Monroe; William Lamont, of New-Brunswick; Martin Andrews, of Ohio; M. F. Reynolds and lady, of Rochester, and G. B. Lemoine and family of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

W. DeRoasloff, *attaché* of the Danish Legation, from Washington; Henry D. Morgan, of Norwalk, Conn.; Henry M. Parker, of Boston, and Lieut. Rhine, of the U. S. Marines, are at the Brevoort House.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINE.

The First Message from Great Salt Lake City.

CLEVELAND, O., Friday, Oct. 18.

The following, being the first message over the Pacific Telegraph Line, was received here this evening:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18.

Hon. J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph:

SIR: Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the Overland Telegraph Line west to this city; to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of our continent.

Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in such successful enterprises as the one so far completed. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FORT BRIDGER, Utah, Friday, Oct. 18.

The Pacific Telegraph line was completed to Salt Lake City at 1 o'clock to-day. The line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco will be finished in a few days.

Important Trespass Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 18.

A suit was instituted, to-day, by Mr. HODGSON, proprietor of the Westchester *Jeffersonian*, against United States Marshal MILWARD and Deputies JENKINS and SCHUYLER, for trespass *vi et armis*, who were ordered to appear before the Supreme Court in November. WM. B. REED and GEORGE W. BIDDLE are the plaintiff's counsel.

Accident to Col. Smith.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 18.

Col. ABEL SMITH, of the New-York Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, was dangerously injured by the cars this morning, at this place. As the cars started he slipped in getting aboard, sustaining a compound fracture of the right arm and right leg. His condition is very precarious.

Receipts from Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 18.

The Canal tolls from May 1 to Oct. 15, 1861, amount to $2,845,572; Canal tolls from April 25 to Oct. 15, 1860, $2,282,085.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLITICAL.—The following is a complete list of candidates thus far nominated by the different political organizations in Kings County:

	People's.	Democrat.
Register	H. McLaughlin.	H. McLaughlin.
Country Clerk	John N. Stearns.	John McNamee.
Coroner	Thos. P. Norris.	C. H. Murphy.
Sup't of Poor	Ditmas Jewell.	Daniel Gillen.
Sup'me Court Judge	John A. Lott.	John A. Lott.
Justices of Sessions	Wm. H. Hoyt. Nich's Stillwell.	Jno. A. Emmons.
Senator—2d District	Jesse C. Smith.	Thos. A. Gardner.
Senator—3d District	H. C. Murphy.	F. B. Spinola.
	ASSEMBLY.	
First District	A. J. Provost.	A. A. Myers.
Second District	Rich'd J. Lalor.	J. R. Del Vecchio.
Third District	Wm. M. Thomas.	
Fourth District	Jon'n B. Stewart.	James Darcy.
Fifth District	Chas. L. Benedict.	
Sixth District	John M. Stearns.	Joseph Nesbit.
Seventh District	Edgar McMullen.	John R. Wilde.
	Union.	Republican.
Register	Chas. Rowland.	George Hall.
County Clerk	Chas. C. Contrell.	John N. Stearns.
Coroner	Chas. A. Van Zant.	Alfred Horton.
Sup't of Poor	John Vandeveer.	A. N. Doxey.
Sup'me Court Judge	John A. Lott.	John A. Lott.
Justices of Sessions	Nich's Stillwell. Wm. H. Hoyt.	Wm. H. Hoyt. Jesse C. Smith.
Senator—2d District	Zach. Voorhies.	
Senator—3d District	F. B. Spinola.	
	ASSEMBLY.	
First District	John O'Connor.	
Fifth District	Henry Rogers.	
Sixth District	Joseph Nesbit.	
Seventh District	Chas. B. Wylie.	

THE CASE OF THE SLAVER BUCKEYE.—The examination in the case of ERASTUS H. BOOTH, arrested at Greenport, L. I., a few weeks ago, on a charge of being Captain of the slaver *Buckeye*, which landed a cargo of slaves on the Island of Cuba about a year since, was commenced yesterday before Commissioner OSBORNE. GEO. P. ANDREWS conducted the examination on behalf of the Government and E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., appeared for the defence. *Joshua Johnson*, the only witness examined, testified that he shipped on board the *Buckeye*, as a sailor, on the Coast of Africa; the commander of the vessel was a Spaniard named DON PEDRO; helped take the negroes on board, (500 in number,) and saw them landed in Cuba; received $500 for my services during the voyage from the Spanish Captain; Capt. BOOTH did not appear to have much to do with the vessel during the voyage; heard him give orders to pump the ship out once, and think I saw him once take an observation; don't know whether he received any pay or not; after the slaves were landed, he went to Havana in a smack with myself and others; never saw him after our arrival in Havana until I saw him here; the voyage from Africa to Cuba occupied sixty days; Capt. BOOTH had very little to do with the vessel during the voyage; he was sick most of the time. The examination was here adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

MR. EVERETT BEFORE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—HON. EDWARD EVERETT last night delivered his lecture, entitled "The War and the Country," before the Mercantile Library Association of the city, in the Academy of Music. Every seat and almost all the standing room was occupied sometime before the hour announced for the lecture. Soon after 8 o'clock a large number of clergymen and distinguished citizens—invited guests—took seats provided for them upon the stage. Immediately after Mr. EVERETT entered, accompanied by the President of the Association, and was most cordially received by the large audience. Without any unnecessary delay, he proceeded to the task before him, and for more than an hour and a half held the undivided attention of all present. He was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, particularly when referring to the necessity of crushing this murderous and suicidal rebellion.

MURDER TRIAL.—JOHN MAHER, for the murder of a man named O'HALLORAN, on the 27th of last May, near the South Ferry, New-York, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, when a verdict of manslaughter, fourth degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

[Advertisement.]

Soldiers, see to your own health; do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines.

[Advertisement.]

CLEAN LINEN.—Every good housekeeper that delights in having clean linens should use PYLE'S O. K. Soap, which is also the cheapest soap that families can use. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Euphemie, from Havana—T. Cook, J. D. Parker, R. Ellengwood, C. Borquet.

In brig Volant, from Montevideo—Joseph Coelho, A. Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon rises... 5 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 27 | Gov. Island. 8 16 | Hell Gate.... 9 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bavaria, Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Inez, Page, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Acme, (Br.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Pathfinder, Snow, Oporto, R. W. Trundy; Fame, Soule, Havre, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Mary, Whiting, Cork and a market, Williams & Guion; Aeronaut, Sherman, Demerara, J. M. Smith's Sons.

Brigs Ben Cushing, (Br.,) Lane, Gloucester, Mass.; R. Reed, (Br.,) Wellingale, Laguayra, Remix & Co.; King Brothers, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, E. Murray, Jr.

Schooners Josephine G. Colyer, Wilcox, Boston, H. Rackett; Lucy White, Arey, Boston, master; Nancy C. Brayton, Millikin, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Julius Webb, Freeman, Philadelphia; Sea Nymph, Conley, Perryville, L. Kenny; John Jones, Corson, Washington, J. W. McKee; Sangatuck, Kelly, Boston, A. W. Roper; Sunny South, Gillett, Havana, R. Underwood; E. H. Benton, Taylor, Deal's Island, T. G. Barden's Sons; Sally Gay, Cruse, Tampico; J. M. Holmes, Brewster, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Sloops Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, master; F. Bennett, Underhill, New-Rochelle.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Eastern State, Teal, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Arno, (of Boston,) Deering, Havre 41 ds., in ballast, to master. Sept. 27, lat. 42, lon. 45, spoke ship Black Sea, from Rotterdam for New-York.

Bark John Fyfe, Luther, Glasgow Sept. 10, and Lamlash 12th, with coal to Dunham & Dimon. 11th inst., lat. 42 10, lon. 64 30, exchanged signals with steamship Persia, bound E.

Bark Express, Swendson, Remedios 6th inst., with sugar to P. V. King & Co. 17th inst., off the Capes of Delaware, passed U. S. steamer Wabash, bound S.

Bark Wild Fire, Perkins, Monaca Sept. 4, and Malaga 17th, with fruit to Gamez, Wallis & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 18. Has been 7 ds. W. of George's Shoal.

Bark Union, (of Boston,) Davis, Havre Sept. 1, in ballast, to master. Has had westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Nelson, (Br., of Fleetwood,) Cuthbirt, Fleetwood, Eng., Sept. 5, with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Nazarene, Waugh, Trinidad, Cuba, Sept. 25, with sugar to James Borland.

Bark Norwegian, Munson, Boston 4 ds., in ballast. Will load for England.

Bark Blenheim, Main, Waterford 38 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Volant, Botsford, Montevideo Sept. 6, in ballast, to W. W. De Forrest & Co. The brig Almon Rowell, Boyd, for St. Thomas, sld. 4th inst.; schr. Emma J. Mead, Lepari, for Buenos Ayres, sld. 4th inst.

Brig Ellen, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Drogheda, Ireland, via Yarmouth, N. S., 6 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Sea Foam, Burnham, Inagua Oct. 10, with salt to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Brish, Harding, for Shelburne, N. C.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Crocker, Jacmel 17 ds., with logwood to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Experiment, Rogers, Kingston Sept. 29, with logwood to Mason & Wilkie.

Brig Leonard Berry, (Br., of Bermuda,) Steel, Demerara Sept. 27, with mdse. to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Resolute, Smith, Saco 4 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Brig Titania, Cox, Cox, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Anna Gildert, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Loanno, (Br.,) Spencer, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Milo, (Br.,) Campbell, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Laguayra Sept. 21, via Turks Island and East Harbor Oct. 5, with resin and salt to A. H. Solomon. The brig Julia, of New-London, for Boston, was at East Harbor, and would sail about Oct. 9. Oct. 12, lat. 33 16, lon. 72 18, was in co. with schr. West Wind, of and for Bangor from East Harbor.

Schr. A. B. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Havana Oct. 2, with mdse. to Thos. Gilmartin. 13th inst., off Hatteras, experienced a gale from N. E.; sprung a leak, and put into Hatteras Inlet to repair; sld. from thence 15th.

Schr. Ann Leonard, (Br.,) McKenney, St. Andrews, N. B., 9 ds., with fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Euphemie, Lee, Havana 9 ds., in ballast, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Flying Fish, (Br., of Barbados,) Clarkson, Barbados 16 ds., in ballast, to Leavcraft & Co.

Schr. St. George, (Br., of Bermuda,) Penniston, Salt Cay 4th inst., with salt to Middleton & Co.

Schr. R. C. Ward, Edwards, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Matthews, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Statesman, (of Machiasport,) Cole, Shulee, N. B., 25 ds., with spars to C. F. Snow.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Delaware, (of Rockland,) Manning, Glass Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal, for Baltimore.

Schr. New-York Packet, Mitchill, Machias 7 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Lucy Orcutt, Swetland, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

BELOW—Br. brig Union; also one bark.

WIND—During the day, S. W. and light.

Sailed.

Oct. 17—U. S. transports, Ethan Allen, Commander Perry; Stepping Stones and Narraganset. Steamship Congress, (Belg.,) Antwerp. Ships Constellation, Liverpool; Gen. Newall, Havre. Barks Magdalena, Aspinwall; Gestemunde, (Han.,) Aux Cayes; Corra Linn, (Br.,) Cork. Schrs. Zebulon, Yarmouth, N. S.; F. J. Brognard, Tuckahoe, N. J.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 18—Arr. brig Afton, from Cagliari.

Spoken, &c.

Francis Burrett—schr., hence for St. John, N. B., Oct. 13, off George's Shoal.

Georgiana—brig, from Mansanilla for New-York, Oct. 16, lat. 35 45, lon. 74 30.

Relief—Br. brig, from Glasgow for Halifax, N. S., Sept. 15, lat. 56, lon. 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Sept. 9, ships Albatross, Loughlin, from Cardiff for Liverpool, ldg.; Ocean Steed, Cox, from Newport for Maulmain, dischg.; Rockaway, Perkins, from Cardiff, do.; Emperor, Blanchard, from Newport for Maulmain, do.; Gov. Morton, Smith, hence for San Francisco, dischg., for repairs; John Bunyan, Carver, from Cardiff for Maulmain, dischg. Barks Lone Star, Dizer, from Glasgow for Buenos Ayres and Maulmain, ready; Ephraim Williams, (barkantine,) Perry, from Liverpool for Patagonia, dischg.; John Chrystal, Upton, from Boston for St. Thomas, do.; St. John, Skofield, from Portland for Maulmain, do.; Lucy, Lincoln, from Boston, do.; Rebecca, Michener, from Buenos Ayres, unc., wrgt.; Fannie, Hernick, ldg. from the Gov. Morton, unc.; Dublin, Huntley, from Machias, dischg.; Agnes, Thomas, from Baltimore, do.; Conrant, Oliver, Newport, do.; Elizabeth, Wilkins, Rosario, for the United States, ready. Brigs Brothers, Brooks, from Buenos Ayres, unc., loaded with cargo from Gov. Morton, to lighten that ship for repairs; Ganges, Darborn, hence, dischg.; Karnak, Downing, hence, dischg.; Sea Lion, Walls, from Paranagua, do.; Lavacca, Parker, hence, do. Schr. N. W. Smith, ——, hence, do.

At Inagua, Oct. 10, schr. Star, (Br.,) Purdy, from Anx Cayes, for New-York; put in on account of the master being sick, but was recovering, and would sail in 2 ds.

At Demerara, Sept. 27, bark Brierly, of Boston, from Calcutta, with rice, just arr.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Sept. 25, bark R. G. W. Dodge, for New-York, ldg.

At Salt Cay, Oct. 4, brig Ida, (Br.,) Purvis, for Boston next day.

A Dead Shot.—A MAN WHO ALWAYS HITS the mark is a dead shot. A shade this way or that would have spoiled KNOX'S Fall style of gentlemen's hat; but as it is, he has obtained that "nameless grace" peculiar to perfection, and we defy batter, camper or "any other man," to examine his assortment of hats, caps, &c., at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-st., and deny his claims to be held first in the world of fashion, and in the estimation of every Union-loving citizen.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO, Corner Fulton and William sts.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Personal attendance. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

BERTHOLF—PRICE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, at the Reformed Dutch Church in West 34th-st., by Rev. P. Stryker, JOHN J. BERTHOLF and ANN FRANCES, daughter of Edward V. Price, all of this City.

COOK—KIP.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, Hon. JAMES H. COOK, of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N. Y., to Miss GERTRUDE W., daughter of William Kip, Esq., of the former place.

RICHARDS—SWIFT.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. Bissell, PETER RICHARDS Jr., of this City, to SARAH DA LANO, daughter of Gen. J. G. Swift.

BLISS—DALLETT.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 17, DALLETT BLISS, of this City, and VIRGINIA, daughter of John Dallett, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WEBB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, after a short and severe illness, of congestion of the lungs, FANNY L., daughter of James Webb, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of her brother, A. V. C. Webb, and brother-in-law, Samuel S. Palmer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 62 Morton-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PAGE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 17, after a long and painful illness, ALBERT W. PAGE, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Barker, No. 43 St. Mark's-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

We mourn the loss of an affectionate son,
Kind brother, and true friend.

HIGGS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., ANN, the beloved wife of Robert W. Higgs, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother, John Mabie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 Vandam-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

LEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, of consumption, Miss SARAH A. FORGAY, daughter of John and Eliza Lee, grand-daughter of the late Samuel Forgay, and adopted daughter of William Forgay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Hester-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, without further invitation.

LAWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, Mrs. ABBIE JANE LAWS, wife of J. Q. Laws.

The funeral services will take place this (Saturday) morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. C. Gillespie, No. 38 7th-st., a few doors west of 2d-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Troy, Baltimore and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 18, of consumption, SIDNEY D. BARCLAY, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, and also members of New-York Lodge No. 330, of Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Beech-st., at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, without further invitation.

☞ Dunkirk and Fredonia papers please copy.

NEW-YORK LODGE No. 330, F. A. M.—A special communication will be held at the Lodge-room, (Corinthian,) corner Grand and Centre sts., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock. By order of WM. B. SMITH, W. M.
A. DESMOND, Secretary.

PECKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, HARRIET, wife of John W. Peckett, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

BURCHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, SARAH ANN RUST BURCHAN, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 142 High-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In Wilton, Morrisania, on Friday morning, Mrs. HANNAH SMITH, relict of the late Capt. Jno. R. Smith, aged 70 years.

The friends of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, competent girl, with 3 years' City reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is quick at needlework; would sew for a lady who boards, or act as waitress or parlormaid; does fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d-floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 132½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young women; the one as cook and washer and ironer, and is a good baker of bread; has 8 years' reference from one place; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth or bring it up on a bottle, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to general housework; could fill a place as nurse and plain sewer; has good recommendations. Wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman, a situation as very good cook in a private family; she also understands French cooking, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COLORED young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework. The best City reference will be given. No objection to the country. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 8th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a trustworthy, competent Protestant girl, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 154 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, and first-rate baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner. Can give the best reference as to canability and sobriety. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady who is familiar with all departments of housekeeping, and would be willing to take the entire charge of a family, or would like a situation in a first-class hotel; can give abundant reference for character and capability; no objection to the country or other cities than New-York. Address E. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, or call at No. 129 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A HIGHLY RE-spectable middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as housekeeper or to attend an elderly or invalid lady, or as child's nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 158 East 28th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general house servant in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 King-st.

AS HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room; good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and fluting; understands bo h stations perfectly; can be highly recommended by some of the first families in the City, for character and capability. Call or address No. 202 17th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, and can do all kinds of French embroidery; good City reference. Can be seen at Nos. 97 and 99 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman, or lady, or as infant's nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; good references can be given. Apply at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes employment, or would wait on an invalid; has the best reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 154 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 42 East 31st-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman whose babe is two months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 90 Warren st., Jersey City.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, if required; would like to go to Havana; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, quick seamstress, with good City reference, work by the day or month; understands making ladies and children's clothes, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is accustomed to the care of children, or light chamberwork. Call at, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 140 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN FIRST-class seamstress, with good testimonials, willing also to do chamberwork or nursing, in City or country, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN ACTIVE, INTELligent and tidy American girl wishes to engage as seamstress and nurse; is willing to assist in the general housework, or would do it all, in a small family; would take pleasure in pleasing her employer, in City or country; refers to good families. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; the best recommendations from her last place will be given. Apply at No. 61 6th-av.

TO TRAVEL.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman to travel with a lady or family; best references. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man in a private family; is a good groom and a good driver. Has the best of reference to furni.h in this City; is willing to make himself useful and will give every satisfaction to his employer. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of purely temperate and sober habits, in City or country, whose last employer has just left for Europe; best testimonials given as to competency, honesty, &c. Address F. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, (English;) has had many years' experience; is a good groom, careful driver; can give the best of City and country reference; wages to suit the times; no objection to the country. Address E. B., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who will be found to perfectly understand his business; will make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required; can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations. A note addressed to W. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention for two days.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS engineer, to take charge of machinery either in some large manufacturing establishment or steamboat; willing to loan a few thousand dollars. Address N. RICHARDSON, No. 31 Henry-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply, or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single, young and steady man, of pleasing address, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; can keep silver in perfect order; has the best of City reference, to whom he will refer; no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard of by addressing J. M., No. 820 Broadway, in the real estate office, for two days, or at No. 124 Clinton-place, second floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, by a steady, active man; has the best of City reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 718 Broadway or No. 903 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD TAKE ANY situation of responsibility or trust for a very low remuneration, or would accept a situation where he could perfect himself in practical assaying without wages; is capable of taking hold of almost anything; best of references, &c. Address INDEX, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN to go to Flushing, Long Island, as cook, washer and ironer; to one thoroughly competent and trustworthy the highest wages will be paid; city references required. Apply, between 2 and 3 P. M., this day, at No. 15 William-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman as cook, to go into the country. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 1, at No. 13 Washington-square, corner of 5th-av., this day.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, TWO girls, to go to Staten Island; one as nurse and seamstress, and one to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 373 Broadway.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE to go to Panama; reference required. Apply at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework; must bring good recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 97 East 31st-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN EITHER white or colored, who can give references for sobriety, honesty, intelligence and industry, may apply at No. 58 Vesey-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE house, a young man of 16 to 18 years of age, who writes a good hand and will be satisfied with a moderate compensation—say $3 per week. Address Box No. 4,593 Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A VALET TO GO TO CUBA WITH A merchant, three porters for stores, stewardess for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music and the higher English branches, desires to teach in a private family, where she will receive her board as an equivalent. Address A. C., Randolph's Book-store, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, NOT long in America, wishes a situation as governess; she has been several years in a boarding school in France, so that she speaks this language perfectly well; she is able to teach both German and French, also the first rudiments in piano. No. 119 Laurence-st.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 25th-st.

A MAN COMPETENT TO TEACH A DIStrict School, and who knows how to sing, can have employment, at $30 a month, by addressing Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and will be leased at a reasonable price, to a good tenant. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 82 John-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown stone, English-basement house to let, to a responsible party; it is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 1 o'clock, daily.

AT HARLEM.—A TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDing, nearly new, to let, on 109th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rent at the rate of $200 to 1st of May. Apply to J. WOOD, 110th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., or No. 250 Greenwich, near Murray.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A. BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF TWO OR three persons, the second floor of a two-story brick house, No. 50½ Eldridge-st. Rent $180 per annum.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st.; house 25 by 60 feet deep and 4 stories high, well furnished and nearly new. Location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished double house, in Washington-place, near Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 28th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address W. H. LE ROY, 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST 14th-st., to a strictly private family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, where the rent will be taken in board, and where a few other boarders may be taken. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. HARRIS, Engraver, No. 183 Broadway, [illegible]

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS AT NEW ROCHELLE—A few minutes' walk from the depot and about 45 minutes' ride from New-York by railroad. The buildings are new villas of stone and brick, with slate roofs, in the best style of tudor gothic, having convenient stables and coach-houses, and situated on handsome lawns overlooking the Long Island Sound, and surrounding country. They are in a select group of ten country seats, all new, and free from any unsightly objects or nuisances in the vicinity. The elevated situation of the hills on which this property is located, renders them highly salubrious, and the contiguity to schools and to churches makes this location desirable for permanent residences. This property will be sold or exchanged on liberal terms, or leased very low to desirable families. Apply at the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 25 Pine-st., where photographs of the buildings can be seen.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depot, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A WELLfurnished house of ten rooms, besides kitchen, laundry &c., in every respect suitable for a genteel family; distance, within ten minutes' walk of the ferry landing; rent, $300 to 1st of May, and arrangements might be made for longer occupancy. Apply at No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, by a gentleman and wife, at a nominal rent until Spring, not over 500 miles from New-York; would take horse and carriage; best of care, and reference given. Address, giving description, rent, &c., HOME, Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house at Mount Vernon, 45 minutes from New-York, and three minutes from the depot, with barn and outhouses, one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees, &c. For further particulars inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND stable, with one or two acres of ground, within 60 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a stream, river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND A COUPLE OF acres, with greenhouses and grapery, eligibly located, near the City—Westchester County preferred. Would lease, or purchase if cheap. Address GARDENER, Box No. 3,322 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHkill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a half for the convenience of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALMET REED, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES OF good land, with excellent buildings, and fences throughout. Fruit of all kinds bearing every year. Location and neighborhood desirable. Only two miles from Port Monmouth, N. J. & R. R. station. Price $5,000, half cash. Apply to Mr. HERBERT, No. 145 Broadway, room No. 21.

WANTED TO RENT—(WITH A VIEW OF purchase,) a well improved farm of 200 to 300 acres, in Middle or Eastern New-York, on a lease of three years, with a privilege of five; the buildings must be commodious and in good order. For satisfactory reference and particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON., No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SEVENTY acres, in a village nine miles from Saratoga, $3,500; 100 acres, $1,500; one 50 acres, $1,250, 10½ miles from Saratoga, 1½ miles from village. Call on or address J. T. JOHNSON, Belmont Hotel, 12 to 2 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WITH OR without the furniture, house and lot in 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., brown-stone, four stories, 24.6x50 feet; all improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASS.—MR. CHARRUAUD'S Class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence the 29th of October. Days—TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had as above, or at No. 148 East 17th-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through in the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Fashion Course, MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1861, at 2 o'clock, a match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5. J. Lovett names b. g. *Boy Boston* and mate, to wagon; J. Lang names b. g. *Hutton,* in harness.

The same day, at 3 o'clock, purse of $100. H. Woodruff names b. g. *Gen. Butler,* D. Phiffer names b. g. *Zouave,* S. Crooks names s. g. *What is It?* Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; good day and good track.

J. CROCHERON, Manager.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store: Pair of medium-sized black horses, seven years old, perfectly sound and gentle, excellent travelers and superior saddle horses, square trotters, one of them a very superior lady's saddle horse. A full set of double harness in fine order. A two-seat carriage with a shifting top, Chrisey's best make and in fine order, with pole and shafts. A one-seat carriage, by same maker, in good order, with pole and shafts. Two gents' saddles, one entirely new, of the best Paris make. Two ladies' side saddles, in fine order. Can be seen as above on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large stock of the best quality furniture, comprising parlor suites, secretaries, canterburys, etageres, library and dining-room suites, sideboards, extension dining tables; rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany chamber suites, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, bookcases, easy chairs, lounges, hall stands, tables and chairs. Sale positive, for account of whom it may concern. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire apparatus of the celebrated magician Mme. McAllister, comprising sixteen cases, containing mechanical tables, the celebrated peacock and harlequin, and many other articles appertaining to this business. A list of the articles can be examined at our store at any time previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire apparatus of the celebrated magician, Madam McAllister, comprising 16 cases containing mechanical tables, the celebrated peacock and harlequin, and many other articles appertaining to this business. A list of the articles can be examined at our store, at any time previous to the sale.

J. H. BEALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, washstands, gas chandeliers, mirrors, Brussels, three ply and other carpets, druggets, oil-cloths, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, bedding, kitchen ware, cutlery, &c.; also, suiting in hair cloth.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, 24th October, instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers,) 75 lots of ground in the City of New-York, situate as follows, viz.:

6 lots on 60th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs., 100 feet west of 1st-av.

10 lots on 78th-st., south side, between 11th and 12th avs., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches, 150 feet west of 11th-av.

4 lots 25 by 102 feet 2 inches, on 79th-st., south side, between 11th and 12th avs., 200 feet east

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., } No. 40 Exchange-place. }

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment. WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 10½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment.
For 7 3-10 per cents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

To the Assenting Mortgage Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.:

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly elected Trustees to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, or all its property real and personal, or any part thereof, at any foreclosure or other sale that may be made, and to organize a new corporation from the purchasers of said road, upon the basis proposed in a plan dated Sept. 3, 1861, and an agreement made in pursuance thereof, dated Oct. 3, 1861, would respectfully inform you that so large a number of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Eastern Division bondholders have assented to said plan and basis of reorganization, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan thus assented to.

It is expected by us that within a brief period of time, the road and its franchises will be sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds for which you assented. We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 1st day of November, 1861, to deposit your Bonds with us at our office, room 4, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York. You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, which will represent the Bond deposited, and have the same market value, and your Bond will be carefully kept in some bank in the City of New-York.

A copy of the plan and agreement can be obtained at our office.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
HORACE GALPEN,
BENJ. F. DAWSON,
FRANCIS VOSE,
FRED. P. JAMES,
WILLIAM GOULD,
D. M. HUGUES,
} Trustees.

Parties in interest who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to November 1, 1861, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. DIGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, }
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at the office. The transfer book will be closed until the 15th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad First Mortgage Eastern Division Bondholders are requested to call or send to the office of the undersigned. N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C. D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid, and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good fleet cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the gross weight bought. I hereby agree to give good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 15th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M. when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 29 NASSAU-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 5 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.

Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considering it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Deleterious Essense, substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

A CARD.—TO THE AFFLICTED.—DR. WARD would respectfully say that he guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations, and cures in half the usual time, and on your own terms. Consultation free. Dear friend, consult your best friend, who is Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where he attends constantly day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor: the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear voluntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and The Doloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Irregularities	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pennington Ichinaor Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book.... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands, six years old, broke to saddle, single or double harness; unsurpassed for gentleness and beauty in this State. To be seen for this week at Mr. DILKS' livery stable, No. 189 Mercer-st.

COACH WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand coach in good order. Any party having one to dispose of at a low price, can find a cash purchaser by addressing, with particulars, S. T. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to ELVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. ROS, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 263 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:38 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:35 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

Recognition of the Rebels Debated in England.

Effect of the American War on French Industry.

The Proposed European Intervention in Mexico.

SPAIN RESOLUTE TO GO IT ALONE.

General Discussions of American Affairs

The mails and newspaper packages brought to Boston by the *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., reached this City last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of full files o European papers and interesting correspondence.

The *City of Manchester*, from New-York, Sept. 28, arrived at Queenstown, Oct. 5.

The latest news received from America was of the surrender of the National forces at Lexington. The comments of the journals were various. The Paris *Presse* says, "the success of the Pro-Slaveryites will strengthen the policy of Gen. FREMONT, and will tend to compel the Federal Government to proceed with even greater firmness in the path which the measures of Gen. FREMONT have so clearly marked out."

Mr. GERALD RALSTON, the noted Colonizationist, writes to Lord BROUGHAM a letter, in which he says:

"I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the decision of the Federal Court in the 'Dred Scott' case is practically annulled by the present Government of Washington. I have before me the passport granted to REV. HENRY H. GARNET, a black man of note, and of great distinction among the negroes of New-York, given by WM. H. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, dated Washington, Aug. 26, 1861, in which the Secretary 'requests all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass HENRY H. GARNET, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection.' This passport is impressed by the seal of the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary of State, in the 86th year of the independence of the United States."

Mr. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY had left London for Vienna, the seat of his mission.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

Effect of the American War upon French Interests—The Present Direction of French Sympathies, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Next to the interest you feel in the effect produced by the war on home commerce, is that produced on the commerce of foreign nations. So far as regards France, the country is traversing at the present moment, what may be called for the French people, a financial and alimentary crisis. The sources of public information are so completely within the control of the authorities, the press is so moderate and so little disposed to sounding useless alarms, that but little is said about it, and the anxiety—for it cannot be called a panic—is thus restrained to its legitimate limit. But there is yet so little elasticity in French commerce, everything is so nicely adapted in the operations of trade, that it requires but a slight disturbing cause to produce a shock in the whole system. The derangement of the commercial relations between France and the United States' since the commencement of the war, is one of the two principal causes of the present crisis; the other is the indifferent crop of the present year in France. We see the evidences of these conditions in the fact that the Bank of France has just raised its rate of discount gradually from four to five, and now to six per cent., and that the price of bread at Paris, which is fixed by the municipal authorities, and has remained stationary, if I recollect right, for more than two years, has been augmented from forty-two to forty-six, and now to fifty centimes the two-pound loaf. Another item worthy of remark is, that of the deposits made at the Bank of France, an unheard-of proportion are in Bank bills and bills of Commerce; thus in one day of this week, of seventy-nine millions of francs desposited, two millions only were in specie. Here we see the effects of the war and the short crop. The specie of the country is going to America to buy grain, for America is making no exchanges with France by the purchase of manufactured articles. At Lyons, where so many of the manufacturers live in a great part on the American trade, forty thousand workingmen are living upon bureaux of charity, which the Government has just opened to this effect. It is astonishing, however, and the reader ought to note the fact and place it to the credit of the French, how little they complain against the Americans, when compared with the English. The French, by their moderation under such trying circumstances, tacitly acknowledge the opportunity and the justice of the war on the part of our Government, and the right which nations possess to disturb even the commerce and prosperity of the whole world, if necessary, in the settlement of internal and domestic questions. It is true that the French are a more warlike and less commercial people than the English, and consequently more disposed to look with a lenient eye on other nations who show a warlike spirit; it is true also that the sum total of losses in France by the war will be less than in England; nevertheless, the relative complaining in the two countries is out of all proportion to the losses in each, and thus I repeat that we ought to take a note of this forbearance of the French.

Several of the French papers have opposed war out of a pretended or real sympathy for the South, but in no instance probably was this opposition spontaneous or founded upon general principles. The defenders of the Southern cause, who were few in number, and at the start without influence, felt the necessity of making on that account greater exertions to attract and convert the public, and thus but a short time ago we were flooded with secession pamphlets and newspaper articles to such an extent that a superficial observer might have got the impression that the French people were the defenders of the South and sympathizers in secession. But the storm spent its rage in a sudden gush; we are now enjoying an intermittance of the paroxysm, which we hope will be permanent; there are no more secession pamphlets and but few newspaper articles devoted to a villification of the Union cause; one by one the zealous secession writers have dropped off, till at last even M. GAILLARDET, the ablest and most influential of them all, has gone by the board. For a fortnight he has been silent, and his place has been filled by an accomplished young lawyer, M. JUIF, who was exiled in 1848, and who has resided in New-York ever since till the amnesty of last year allowed him to return to France. M. JUIF is as ardent and as zealous in defence of the Union and the integrity of the great Republic as M. GAILLARDET was in its depreciation, and the *Presse* has now resumed the position from which it had been perverted by M. GAILLARDET's able pen—that of the leading liberal journal of Paris on all questions. The *Patrie* and the *Pays*, two papers which rendered themselves conspicuous for a while by the vigilance of their opposition to the Union cause, are now almost on the other side, while the *Constitutionnel*, whose editorial bureau contains several gentlemen who, for private reasons, warmly sympathize with the South, shows a moderation in its opposition hardly to be looked for under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that by this time the Union troops have gained such a victory as will put finally to rest, in France, the last of these enemies of the great Republic.

The French have not failed to remark the singular fact that they, enjoying peace and an unparalleled prosperity, are obliged to go to the United States, a country engaged in a colossal and exhausting war, to buy a very large proportion of their food for next year's consumption; nor do they fail to rally us in connection with the question of the Loan, about our standing phrase of "*effete* nations," as applied to the European States, which have shown themselves so much more ready and able to take loans in an emergency than ourselves.

MALAKOFF.

HIGH PRICE OF BREAD AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 3.

There rumors to-day of agitation in some of the faubourgs of Paris, owing to the distress among the working classes, and the high price of bread. There is a talk of numerous arrests, and of placards bearing the sinister inscription, *Du pain ou la mort.* Although in such cases there is sure to be much exaggeration, there must be some foundation for the reports of the day, because M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC, in the *Pays*, tries to allay them by the following article, headed

"THE PRICE OF BREAD.

For some days past there has been a talk of uneasiness existing among the Parisian population, and the working classes more especially, in consequence of the rise in the price of bread, and political passions naturally endeavor to turn this uneasiness to account. But these passions are out of date, for the popular classes know how enthusiastically the Emperor takes thought for their interest and well-being, and their gratitude is not to be affected by a momentary alarm. There was a time when the Government of France disdained the people; there was another time when it feared them. But these things are altered. The people now-a-days are neither despised nor feared. It is the object of a constant solicitude. The Imperial Government does not disdain nor dread the laborious classes; it loves them. There is the secret of its strength. And, therefore, when embarrassments result from a subsistence crisis, they are economical, and never political. They may be very real, but they are of an order altogether different from what they were under the ancient monarchy of '89, and the Government of July, 1846. As to the present crisis, we must neither attenuate nor exaggerate it, and we call attention to the following reflections."

Then follows a long article, putting the prospects of the Winter supply in the best possible light, and insisting on the large public works to be executed in Paris as a fruitful resource for the poor. "Credit and free trade" is the watchword on which the *Pays* relies. The *Opinion Nationale*, last night, said it had received a memorial alleged to have been signed by seven hundred and fifty working men; but, in default of the signatures, it could not print it. This evening, the journal makes no reference to the subject, and therefore, I presume, has had a hint to be silent.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME OF JOINT INTERVENTION.

From the London Post (Semi-official.)

It is understood that, by the middle of November, the climate of Vera Cruz and Tampico will be well suited to the forthcoming intervention of the allied forces in the Gulf of Mexico. From that time the healthy season begins, and it commonly continues during some six months—a period far more than sufficient for putting into gear our plans for the liquidation of our claims against the Republic of Mexico. *Although it would be impossible to fix the precise moment for the commencement of the operations in the Gulf, there is little doubt that, in the first weeks of the healthy season, we shall be in a position to carry into effect, jointly with the forces of France and Spain, the intervention which we announced more than a week ago.* During the Summer and Autumn months the coast of the Gulf breathes a pestilence, from one extremity to the other, which attacks even the native population with cholera and vomito, and is, of course, yet more fatal to unacclimated Europeans than it is to the hybrid Spaniards of the Mexican Republic. But the season, and the character of the intervention, are likely to free the European forces from these perils. We have every reason to anticipate that, long before the unhealthy season returns in Mexico, the great proportion of our sailors and marines may be in a position to quit possession of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and such other ports as they may seize along the Gulf. It is not too much, indeed, to hope that a very brief career of active hostilities in the principal cities of the coast will result in bringing the Mexican Government to our terms; and it is obvious that when the process which we are prepared to carry into effect among the principal Gulf cities shall have been formally agreed to by the best executive authority that exists in Mexico, it will be competent to us to relinquish our forcible possession of the ports that we may have held meanwhile as material guarantees. *Two or three vessels of war in the roadsteads of each of the ports that are to be placed under a system of revenue sequestration, will then be in all probability the utmost that will be required.* They will exact respect for the system that will have been brought into operation, and will maintain the authority of those who may be intrusted with the charge of receiving the revenues of the Gulf. The permanent establishment of the intended system will probably require but a temporary naval demonstration on any considerable scale; and such vessels as the Allies may station permanently in the Gulf to protect the authority of whatever representatives they may constitute at the seaports will, no doubt, be able to keep the greater part of their crews afloat.

A certain degree of doubt and misapprehension appears to have crept into the public mind in regard to the particular object of the intervention, and to the particular wrongs to be redressed, since the date of our first announcement of the intervention itself. Time and official explanations will at length clear up the doubts of those whose interests in Mexican affairs had led them to scrutinize this question in all its bearings; but it may be well to trace the course of the diplomatic representation which has led to the measures that we are about to take. In order to do this, we must go back to the instructions sent out by Earl RUSSELL to Sir CHARLES WYKE, our Minister in Mexico, early in the Summer. There were at that time two classes of grievances against Mexico, namely, the wrongs endured by British bondholders in this country, and the insecurity experienced by British residents in Mexico. But it appears to have been with the former grievance that the instructions with which Sir CHARLES WYKE was sent out were chiefly concerned. It will be remembered that when Earl RUSSELL was interrogated in the House of Commons as to whether he had laid stress in the course of these instructions upon the robbery of the bondholders' money, and the general obligation entered into by the Mexican Government many years ago to hypothecate 25 per cent. of its customs dues to the payment of interest on its foreign debt, he laconically answered that "it was upon that very point that Sir CHARLES WYKE was sent out." Probably, on the reassembling of Parliament, papers will be asked for and obtained which will gratify the curiosity of the public.

It is obvious that the two grievances stand upon very different foundations, and moreover that the redress of the one is much more attainable than the redress of the other. The seizure of the property of the bondholders under the seal of the British Legation is a violation of the international law of Europe and America. It is an outrage upon civilization itself. Again, the cessation of the payment to the Committee of bondholders of that portion of the customs revenue of Mexico which had been hypothecated to them by the Mexican Government itself is a plain repudiation of a lien or mortgage given by that Government to British subjects who have advanced them money and have received a tangible security. On the other hand, the hardships and the dangers experienced by British subjects in Mexico, the other class of grievances—although undoubtedly a very serious one—are nevertheless of a kind with which it would be difficult quite so plainly to deal. We would by no means dissuade our readers from hoping that a very material amelioration of the condition of European residents in Mexico may result from the intervention about to take place. But distinct demands, whether urged by diplomacy or enforced by arms, must necessarily rest upon distinct rights. *It will be seen that the one class of grievances springs from a breach of the public law of Europe and America, and from a systematic breach of an international compact. These are the demands which obviously we can most readily redress.* The three allied Powers, however, will probably agree in boldly maintaining the general responsibility of every government for the acts of its subjects, although some latitude may be demanded by the government of a country but just emerged from civil war.

From the London Globe, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

The memorial of the persons aggrieved by the caprice, oppression and crime of Mexican Governments, was yesterday handed to Mr. LAYARD, who promised to submit it to Earl RUSSELL. Mr. LAYARD said no more; but that instance of official reticence does not at all imply that the generally understood views of the Government have undergone any change. As soon as the arrangements are complete with other Powers; *as soon as a season, suitable for operations on that unhealthy coast arrives, we shall learn that effectual steps have been taken, by a long-forbearing Government, to see that justice is done. An intervention which would frustrate the well-known designs of the Southern Confederacy upon Mexico, although somewhat distasteful to the bigoted adherents to the so-called Monroe doctrine, cannot but be in the main satisfactory to the United States;* and we have heard, without surprise, that Mr. LINCOLN does not dissent from the proposed intervention. The time and mode of proceeding must be settled by the Powers who undertake the delicate task, and who will strive to make a nation of barbarians, and their brutal leaders understand that they are not so far out of the pale of civilization as to be beyond the reach of the strong arm of justice.

THE DESIGNS OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The Madrid *Correspondancia*, of Sept. 28, announces that the negotiations relating to the affairs of Mexico have been interrupted, and details some of the measures which it states have been adopted by the Spanish Government. It says:

"Spain, whose interest in Mexico is greater than that of any other European Power, has not been able to come to an understanding with France and England as to the means to be employed to obtain satisfaction for the injuries of which it has to complain, and to extend to its subjects, who are murdered every day, an effective protection. Spain, consequently, intends to act alone in Mexico, as its interests and dignity require, without regard to what the English or French journals may say."

The Paris *Presse* throws doubt on the assertion made by the *Correspondancia*, that no understanding has been come to between France and England as to a joint intervention in Mexico. "Contrary to what the *Correspondancia* announces," says the Paris journal, "the negotiations have not been broken off between England, France and Spain, relative to Mexico; but up to the present time no decision has been come to."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing Oct. 3, says.

"Letters from Madrid, coming from reliable sources, speak of the continued opposition of O'DONNELL to a common action with France and England in the affairs of Mexico. The gallant General, intoxicated by his African triumphs, thinks it would be derogatory to the dignity of Spain not to act alone. Who knows? Perhaps he still remembers that Mexico has been once a Spanish colony, and that there may be chances for another CORTEZ. He is supported in his opposition by the King, who, yielding to the influences about him, is averse to coöperate with heretics and doubtful supporters of the Holy See. The opposition is, however, by no means shared by the rest of the Cabinet. On the contrary, several among the most prominent see the necessity of uniting the efforts of Spain to those of others. The effects of the expedition to Morocco are still sufficiently felt to moderate the desire for costly military triumphs. Indeed, there is a strong tendency to abate even in the demands against Morocco, and listen to moderate counsels, Spain having been sobered down by reality, and feeling neither strength nor will to repeat the experience of 1859-'60."

The latest advices from Madrid are dated Oct. 3. The *Correspondancia* of that date says:

"We are authorized to deny the statement that the preparations for the Spanish expedition to Mexico had been suspended, and to declare, on the contrary, that they are being actively carried on. The expedition of Spain will leave very shortly, without prejudice to the coöperation which she will afterwards afford to France and England."

Madrid letters state that the Spanish expedition against Mexico was being actively organized in Cuba. Marshal SERRANO having called for volunteers to the corps that is to embark for Vera Cruz, the whole of the regular army of Cuba, privates and officers, responded to the appeal, and the Marshal was compelled to determine the selection by drawing lots. The enthusiasm in favor of this expedition against the Mexican Republic is extreme throughout the Spanish Antilles.

The *Espana* of Madrid publishes an article recommending the reëstablishment of a monarchy in Mexico.

SPAIN NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO ACT ALONE.

From the London Times.

Were Spain and the unhappy Republic alone in the world—were there no England, interested for miners and bondholders,—no France, eager for the lead in everything,—no United States, no Southern fillibusters,—there is every reason to believe that Spain might reconquer Mexico, and hold it,—not, of course, under the mad oppression of the old times, but on terms which would greatly enrich the mother country. There seems to be in Mexico no power which is capable of resisting an invading force. The rapidity of the descent has been remarkable, for, fourteen years ago, there was a fine-looking army, well armed and equipped, and numerous enough to have destroyed the little bands of Americans who penetrated into the country. Even then, certainly, there was little skill in the leaders, and a rather pronounced tendency in the men themselves to run away; but still they were real troops, fighting in a national cause, and according to the laws of war. The levies with which JUAREZ and MARQUES carry on hostilities are ill-clad and ill-armed, and their conduct is that of the most blood-thirsty savages that ever made forays on each other in the wilderness. Were it not that on approaching each other one army generally takes to its heels, or "retires in perfect order," as its own bulletin expresses it, the combatants would speedily annihilate each other. But no such deliverance is at hand for the country, and, while the day of battle is comparatively bloodless, there is a never-ceasing succession of murders and mutilations perpetrated by each on its opponents or on the inhabitants in general. At the present time an army would probably be welcomed, even though it were a Spanish army. It is said that the Government of JUAREZ is in great difficulty, and can hardly support itself in the Capital; that in the meantime, MIRAMON is approaching against him from the North. Each of these armies will, no doubt, levy contributions and enforce loans wherever it comes, and it may be that as JUAREZ has extorted money after the precedent of MIRAMON, so, if MIRAMON gains the Capital, a third forced loan will be exacted within a few months. Such sufferings cannot be borne long by any people. Every family in Mexico is in danger and in comparative poverty. Any day may bring a fresh enemy, for each side is equally an enemy, and then the services which have been extended by one party will be declared by the other to be marks of treasonable compliance and a proper reason for fresh extortions. To a great number of Mexicans help from any quarter will be acceptable, and if it were not the intention of England and France to move in this matter, it would be right to leave Spain to her own devices.

But there is no necessity to do this. *The pacification of Mexico can be better effected by the intervention of the great Powers than by the reconquest of the country by a second-rate State.* What is wanted is that peace and order should be enforced for a few years, and that the improvement of the people should be left to those causes which have regenerated more than one European nation. At present it certainly seems as if the materials for good government did not exist in Mexico. All parties have come into power and have equally abused it. But it is hardly fair to make assertions of this kind and to condemn a whole race under political reprobation. It should be remembered that all that can be said about Mexico has been said about Spain herself, and that when Carlists and Christinos were shooting each other the general opinion of Europe was that the Spaniards were an irreclaimably fallen race. The "sick men" of the political world should never be despaired of. Even the Turks manage to hold their position, while the Italians, who ten years ago were hardly rated above them in point of energy and national virtue, are now among the most honored of nations. We think, therefore, that an intervention should take place, but on bases previously laid down; the most important of these being, that *no permanent occupation of the country should take place, but that the Allies should force the contending factions to make peace, and that when the decision of the inhabitants had been taken as to the Government and the rulers of their choice, this Government should have the means of making its authority respected.* In this abstract doctrine our two allies would no doubt acquiesce; but there is probably a tendency to interpret it very differently. Spain and, even in some degree, France are disposed to look with disfavor on the Government of JUAREZ, because he has despoiled the Church, and because under his rule toleration has been extended to other religions than the Romish Church. This reform, which to us is the one bright spot in the darkness, finds no favor with the Catholic party in either of the Continenal Kingdoms. *It will be the duty of England to see that the interests of religious freedom do not suffer, and that her arms are not lent to restore in Mexico an intolerance which shocks us nearer home.* But this must be left to the future. All that we have to do now is to save the lives and the properties of our own countrymen, endangered by the anarchy into which the Republic has fallen. The rest time must settle.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY NOT REMOTE.

From the London Post (Semi-official.)

Up to the present time the Confederates have succeeded in every field—at Bull Run, Springfield and Lexington. How is the question of secession to be decided? According to the modern theory of European nations, as exhibited in the cases of the revolted American colonies, of Spain, Greece, and Belgium, *de facto* independence must be recognized. The time, perhaps, has not arrived when this question can be put to any foreign State, but the fact of *virtual independence nevertheless exists, and the period of decision cannot be long postponed.* But why are the American people to continue an unnecessary and fratricidal war, which all experience, up to the present time, shows is unlikely to be accompanied by any lasting triumphs? On the plainest grounds of humanity, compromise would be infinitely preferable to a continuance of hostilities. The North now hopes, by its successful naval expeditions, to seize the cotton crops of the South, and to provide for the necessities of European manufacture. But we are at a loss to know by what process the free-traders of the South can be reconciled to the prohibitory and exclusive tariffs of the North. We lament the unhappy differences which now appear to be almost irreconcilable; we admit the impossibility of expecting the South to contribute to the expenses of a war waged for its conquest and subjugation; but we still have a gleam of hope, when, considering the protracted and mutual hesitation and delay of the belligerents, we see in the not distant horizon the acknowledgment of that principle of separation and of individual State Sovereignty which is now equally valid and true as it was when the United States first achieved their independence. Foreign nations have only to keep aloof from the contest. *Premature recognition would be both unjust and inexpedient; but the course of events appears to be forcing some action in this direction upon foreign Governments.* Wise and timely compromise, accompanied by the amicable renewal of political and commercial relations, ought to be the policy of the Federal Government; but whether this lesson has been taught is a problem which must be left to future history; at present, it is a speculation not sufficiently illustrated by the small skirmishes which for some time past have marked the progress of the American civil war.

THE CHANCES OF THE STRUGGLE.

From the London Times.

The Federal army is now undoubtedly far superior in numbers to that of its opponents. The twenty millions of Northerners have been able to put in the field *a force which, though exaggerated by patriotism or policy, is still one of the most imposing that was ever gathered under the banners of a State.* The army commanded by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Potomac probably exceeds in numbers the whole force which the Confederates have to defend Virginia and the Atlantic coast. Without sending away a man from the army destined to protect Washington and to advance into Virginia, the Federal Government can direct expeditions against other points which they judge assailable. For instance, it is said that the success at Cape Hatteras has been so complete and important, and yet so easy, that the President has determined to continue this method of warfare, and that one or two other expeditions are projected, and, indeed, in actual preparation. But troops for these purposes will not be taken from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army; or, if so, gaps will be filled up at once by regiments from the various Northern States. In the West, too, the Federalists have very considerable forces, and it must be by a somewhat negligent use of them that the North has received the check at Lexington, Missouri. The South, indeed, can never hope to equal its opponents in the number of its men. Inferior in population, with no large and poor class of immigrants to supply soldiers, and with four millions of slaves to look after, the vast Cotton States can furnish but a very moderate force in comparison to what the North can send out, when in order that it should do so, Slavery must be extended, fresh Slaves States must be added to counterbalance the natural increase of the free States. *Thus, the South, when it ceased to be dominant, became disunionist, and the minority, being no longer able to control the majority, seceded and set up for themselves.* In proof that this was the reason of their secession, Mr. FORSTER quoted the speech of Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, who had declared "that its foundations were laid—that its corner-stone rested on the great truth that Slavery—subordination to the superior race—was the negro's natural condition; that the Confederacy was founded on these principles, and that this stone, which was rejected by the first builders, had, in their new edifice, become the chief stone of the corner." [Laughter.] Yet, in the face of speeches like this, the *Saturday Review* could state that Slavery had nothing to do with this contest. He had shown that this was not the opinion in the South, nor was it in the North. At the last Presidential election every party stated Slavery to be the question upon which the election was to be decided. A plain proof that this was the feeling was the fact that the Union Party, who put forward DELL and EVERETT as candidates, purely upon the principle of preserving the Union at any sacrifice, had declared in their address that the only question which agitated the American people, and lay at the foundation of all their party divisions, was Slavery. All the attempts made after the election to prevent or heal the rupture recognized this fact; and nothing could be plainer than that the statement that protection was the cause of the quarrel was a mere afterthought, expressed *in order to blind England*, believed in by no one in America, and only believed in in England by those who from sympathy of interest or feeling with the South are willing to blind themselves. The avowed object, therefore, of the new Confederacy was the perpetuation and extension of Slavery, and it is plain that they had hoped to carry out their object by annexing new territories to the south and west, and by renewing the Slave-trade. For instance, Mr. BROWN, the late colleague in the Senate of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, had openly declared that he wanted Cuba, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States, for the planting and spreading of Slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master, to the uttermost ends of the earth." Mr. FORSTER also quoted a recent speech of Mr. STEPHENS, to the same effect, upon which the editor of the Southern paper who reported it had remarked, with true Southern eloquence, "A cordon of Free States must never surround the God-given institution of Slavery. The beautiful tree must not be girdled, that it may wither and die."

With respect to the Slave-trade, in order to bribe the slave-breeding Border States, and to blind England, it was the policy just now to be silent, but Mr. RUSSELL'S letters from the South would convince any one what was the real intention. Mr. FORSTER gave several quotations from Southern speeches and writings confirmatory of this intention, among others the speech of Mr. YANCEY, one of the Southern Commissioners to England, who, in supporting his motion for the revival of the Slave-trade in the Southern Convention in Alabama, asked, as the great grievance of the South, "What became of our equality with the North when the law was passed that said, 'You of the South shall not import negroes from Africa, though you of the North may import jackasses from Malta?'" But it might be asked—How could the slaveholders suppose that they could succeed in establishing this great slaveholding, slave-extending, slave-trading Commonwealth? They would never have thought of succeeding if it were not that slaveholding made men both ignorant and braggarts. It so accustomed them to tyrannize over others, and to shut themselves out from opinion beyond them, that they imagined that they could carry everything before them. *They relied for success upon their Democratic allies in the North, and upon the dependence of England and Europe upon their cotton.* For instance, the Governor of Georgia, in his message to his legislature, had actually said that the new Slave Commonwealth "could, by means of its control over the export of cotton, *compel the British Government to a treaty by which Canada should no longer be a harbor of fugitive slaves.*" [Laughter.] And, terrible as would have been their success, it seemed for a time as though this conspiracy against the progress of humanity might succeed. The North were surprised—stunned. It appeared as though they themselves were about to recognize the independence of the South; and, if they had done so, it would have been difficult for England not to follow their example. Calamitous, therefore, as was this war, *he rejoiced at the time—and from the bottom of his heart he rejoiced still—that there had been such an uprising of the people of the North after the attack on Fort Sumter.* Whatever else happened, that uprising had, he believed, saved the world from the calamity, greater than any war, of the fulfillment of the aspirations of the leaders of the secession. [Applause.] In England there had been great surprise at the sudden change in Northern feeling which followed the attack upon Fort Sumter. He was not so surprised himself, and for this reason—he had long wondered how the men in the Free States could brook the insults and outrages which were heaped upon them; how, especially, the great Democratic Party in the Free States appeared to approve, at any rate to connive at, these outrages. For a time he had attributed this connivance altogether to low motives—love of place or money. Doubtless they had much to do with it, but he had found out, on looking closer, that there was also a good motive—love of the Union. The Democrats were prepared to maintain the Union at any cost and any sacrifice—because, as patriots, they were proud of the greatness of their country, and they were willing to make any concession to the South, to avoid a dissolution of that Union to which they believed they owed their prosperity. But when the attack on Fort Sumter proved to them that secession was not mere talk, but a fact—that concession was useless—they turned round in a day—and, still in order to preserve the Union, were as ardent for coercion as they had been for concession. Thus it was that the North and South came to be arrayed one against the other; but there was this difference, that *whereas the South were fighting avowedly for the right to perpetuate and extend Slavery, the avowed object of the North was simply the preservation of the Union.* Therefore it was true that the South appeared in the contest to be more Pro-Slavery than did the North to be Anti-Slavery. But, in reality, the North were fighting against Slavery as much as the South for it; for if the South succeeded, they would establish a slave power such as he had described; if they failed, Slavery would receive a blow from which it could not recover. So that, inasmuch as the attempt to limit Slavery had been the reason why the slaveholders had begun the war—inasmuch as the continuance of Slavery depended upon the result of this war—*he acknowledged he wished success to the North so long as the war lasted.* No foolish speeches or writings of Northerners would prevent him doing this, because he cared more for principles than men. He *wished success to the North, because he loved freedom and hated Slavery.* [Applause.]

But, it might be asked, Why does the war last? Why do not the men of the North let the South go? Why do they not make peace and have a free Union, clear of all partnership with Slavery? Before they blamed the men of the North for not doing that, they must put themselves in their position. In the first place, if he was one of them he should doubt whether he did not owe a duty to his 4,000,000 black fellow-countrymen,—whether he ought to leave them to the tender mercies of their masters. But, putting that aside, the great reason why the men of the Free States did not say, "We will dissolve the partnership in peace, and make ourselves a free Union," was that *they doubted the possibility of a free Union upon such terms, and still more the possibility of peace,* Mr. FORSTER then showed how connivance at this illegal and unconstitutional secession would be a precedent for future secession, and how peace with a powerful triumphant slave commonwealth, with slaves constantly crossing the border, and Northern travelers as constantly ill-treated, would be impossible. Therefore the instinct of the North was—*Let us fight it out at once*; let us not, by connivance at their rebellion, allow the rebels to consolidate themselves into a power with whom, when stronger and more dangerous, we should certainly have to contend. He expected, therefore, that the war would go on until it was found out which was the stronger side; and, though it was dangerous to prophesy, he did prophesy this—that, *if the war lasted, the North would eventually beat the South.* [Hear, hear.] The North had more money, more men, and a better cause; and the Bull Run defeat was to him a reason why they should succeed, because it had made them, in true English spirit, set to work to remove the causes of such defeat. But, if the South were defeated, what then? Would the Slave States be readmitted into the Union, or would they be allowed to form a separate but subordinate republic? There were reasons why the Free States should be content with, or even prefer, the latter alternative. They would not be likely willingly to give up the control of the Mississippi, or to surrender the coast of Florida, the acquisition of which had cost them so much; but they might consent to allow the Slave States to be hemmed in by a line from the Potomac, along the Alleghanies, to the Mississippi, in order to escape the danger and difficulty of solving the Slave question. But he was by no means sure that the restoration of the Union was impossible, although in England it was generally thought that it was so. *The war might utterly disorganize society in the South.* For a time the President had forced Gen. FREMONT to lower the standard of freedom which he had hoisted; but military necessities might compel him to raise it again. In that case the war would be ended sooner; but it might leave the conquered anxious for the protection of the conquerors, who would themselves feel that it was their duty to reorganize society, and to control the negroes whom they had freed. But, [even supposing this extreme policy not to be adopted, this result might follow from the success of the North. There might be a return in the South to the old feeling about Slavery. The Pro-Slavery fanatics would be disgraced; war would have taught the non-slaveholders—the "mean whites"—that it was Slavery that made them poor. The slaveholders themselves would find Slavery less profitable, with India and all the world spurred into competition, and with their slaves at best difficult to manage. And so all parties might agree to take measures for ultimate abolition, in which case the South and North would both wish to remain in partnership. After stating why he believed that, whether the Union was or was not restored to life, Slavery had received what would be found to be its death-blow, Mr. FORSTER closed with a few remarks upon the duty of England, in the course of which he stated that in action this duty was clear—adherence to our rule of absolute non-intervention. We could not interfere for the North; we should insult them if we tried to do so. *It would be an eternal disgrace to us if we interfered for the South and for Slavery.* And we must remember that any breach of the international law, by infraction of a legitimate blockade, or by a premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy, contrary to the international rules which we ourselves had laid down, would be such intervention.

Mr. FORSTER sat down amid loud cheers, and received the cordial thanks of the assembly for his lecture.

WHAT MR. LYNDSAY, M. P., SAID AT SUNDERLAND.

We subjoin a full report of that portion of Mr. LYNDSAY'S speech in which he alluded to American affairs:

"The terrible civil war in America had delayed the settlement of maritime affairs between our country and the States, but he had no doubt that when order was restored the matters discussed during his visit to America would be satisfactorily dealt with. The honorable member then referred to the cotton difficulty, and said that if cotton could not be got down from the plantations to the depôts before the rainy season came on they would not get it in England next season, and until the blockade was removed cotton certainly could not leave the plantations. Now, as it would be some time before cotton was received from India, Jamaica and elsewhere, he considered it the duty of our Government to endeavor to induce the Federal Government, in the cause of humanity, to remove the blockade. (Cheers.) Considering the bold stand made by the Confederates, and the strength of the South, he thought it almost time that the Governments of England and France thought of recognizing the independence of so numerous a body of people. [Cheers, and some hisses.] It was evident that the North was not sincerely anxious to abolish Slavery, which would never be removed by a servile war. The separation of the North and South was much more likely to accomplish the object."

REBEL AGENTS MANAGING EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS.

The agency of Mr. RENTER is the channel through which telegraphic information is distributed to the English and Continental journals. The following news, which the Agency sends to the entire European Press, as coming "direct from the Southern States," shows how indefatigably the rebel emissaries are working to mould public opinion in Europe:

"The cotton loan to the Confederate Government amounted to 1,000,000 bales, on the 6th September. On that day—the day that he was reported to have died—President DAVIS was in his office at Richmond, attending his official duties. The news is confirmed that the authorities of Spain, in Cuba, have issued an order to have the same protection extended to vessels sailing under the Confederate flag that is enjoyed by the flags of other countries. At Richmond, the loss estimated of the enemy at Manassas is 15,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. MCCLELLAN is closely hemmed in between the lines of BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON and the Potomac. No importance whatever was attached to the loss of Hatteras. The Press in the South is at liberty to discuss public matters freely. Never were a people more cordially united than the citizens of the Confederate States. The cotton picking season had fully commenced, and the planters were storing their crops away in the seed on their estates, there to remain at the disposal of Government until the raising of the blockade."

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN THE LONDON MARKET OCT. 4.

American Securities, &c/	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 74	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent.	47½ @ 48½	
Erie shares	22½ @ 23½	23¾
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Preference	42½ @ 43½	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1867	93 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	89 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₰ cent., 1883	76 @ 78	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ cent., red. 1875	75 @ 77x.c.	x. c.
Do. 7 ₰ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 80	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	40 @ 39dis.	dis.
Do. do. all paid	50 @ 50	
Mich. Cen. 1st M., 7 ₰ c. Con., 1869	91 @ 93	
Do. S. F. 7 ₰ ct. 1st M., '82	82 @ 84	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent., S. F., 1885	65 @ 70	
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	65½ @ 66½	65½ c
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₰ cent., 1883	99 @101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₰ cent, '72	96 @ 97	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₰ cent., conv	85 @ 87	85 ½
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₰ cent., x. c.	80 @ 82x.c.	x. c.
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @ 20	

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned under the name of WALSH & COMPANY, wholesale butchers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm